INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals So help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 89--- BOMBAY SATURDAY APRIL 14 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO. **TO-NIGHT**

THE PRINCE OF LOVERS IN HIS LAST OFFERING TO THE WORLD!

"COBRA"

Featuring the popular star **RUDOLPH VALENTINO** in a great story of a great love sacrifice

A BEAUTIFUL ENCHANTING GORGEOUS PICTURE

The programme includes a **LARRY SEMON** COMEDY

TO-NIGHT :—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents. Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (dist.)
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar Can
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Culcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS: THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS: AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA, Manager.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them. or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time. but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. [illegible],00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED	Rs. [illegible],00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. [illegible],00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00.000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay

J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA. (ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonoseki
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO. Manager.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton information are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FIGURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

S. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

Tel. No. [illegible]

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12 per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

'Sunday Chronicle'

NOTICE

From 1st of March, 1928, the subscription rates for the "SUNDAY CHRONICLE" are as under:—

Local Rs. 4/- Yearly.
Mofussil Rs. 5/- ,,
Foreign Rs. 7/- ,,

SINGLE COPY

1 1/2 ANNAS.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.

1924	Rs. 2,37,34,000	
1925	Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
1926	Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000.

THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA. Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,820
Premium Income	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	,, 82,70,392	,, 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms, please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,

137, Canning Street, - : - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 66

If you Want

What you want when you want it you can get what you want quickest by the use of an advertisement in the Classified Columns of the "Bombay Chronicle." All kinds of wants are filled quickly where the "Bombay Chronicle" advertisements are employed.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A very competent hand in Export Line. Write with salary to Box No 2124, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R830

WANTED:—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE DELHI.
A RS24

WANTED EDUCATED LADS, between 14 and 17, to learn the printing profession. Monthly stipend to commence after six months satisfactory progress. Apply to the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Bombay.
A

WANTED as TEACHERS.—(1) GRADUATE, trained preferred, pay Rs 80/- to 140/-, Training allowance Rs. 15/-. (2.) INTERMEDIATE, trained preferred, pay Rs. 50/- to 75/- Training allowance Rs. 10/-. (3.) NORMAL TRAINED, pay Rs. 25/- to 35/-. Training allowance Rs. 5/-. (4) DRAWING MASTER, Special drawing qualifications, pay Rs. 35/- to 50/-. All appointments are on probation for one year, Provident Fund benefits at 6¼ per cent after confirmation. Apply by 5th May 1928 to DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Raj Marwar, JODHPUR
A 30241

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches different districts of Bombay, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each. Apply to:—THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LT., 172/3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India), LTD., 8, Canning Street, CALCUTTA—INVITES APPLICATIONS from the respectable persons for the post of five DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 75—25—200 plus Rs. 25 as T.A. to popularise Banking business in suitable quarters and to supervise, inspect and control the concerns. The selected persons are required to invest Rs. 500 in shares of the Bank of which Rs. 100 must be paid after selection and the balance in four equal quarterly instalments. Apply with references (if any) and with full particulars.
A

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE— A Flourishing Fully Equipped DISPENSARY well situated in centre of very busy locality. For particulars apply Box No. 2123, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
C R829

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET— 1st Floor, opposite Excelsior Theatre and 3rd Floor Facing Hornby Road of Mahomed Building, Fort. Ground-floor of a bunglow "Mahomed House" at Nepean Sea Road., Setalwad Street. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co, JACKRIA MUSJID, BOMBAY.
C R827.

TO LET— A most splendid and spacious MOTOR CAR SHOW ROOM with a workshop attached if required, comprising in all a floor area of about 4700 sq.ft. in the most prominent Motor Car business locality in the town on the groundfloor of "KANTILAL'S HOUSE" on New Queen's Road next door to the Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency, is available for immediate occupation. Apply either to Mr NEHALCHAND LALLOOCHAND Baria Building, Pydownie or to Mr. A. H. Sacklatwalla, New Queen's Road.
C R831

OOTACAMUND TO LET —ROSSMOYNE large commodious BUNBALOW. Fully furnished and fitted with electric light, suitable for Princes or Large Families, Drawing Room, Ante-room Dining room Pantry, Office, Glaze Verandah four bed-rooms, five Bath-rooms, Kitchen, Horse Stalls, Coachhouse, Garage, Poultry House, Dog kennels and Tennis Court Apply to the undersigned:—Messrs. Dastur & Co., Solicitors, Ismail Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.
C 30248

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

MANGOES AND LICHIES FRUITS—Rose scented Lichies Rs. 8/- per 1000 Big and selected LANGRA, BOMBAY, KISHENBHOG ETC. mangoes Rs. 7/- per 100 Expenses extra Safe arrival guaranteed. Full price advance. Grafts catalogue free. N. B. —Terms of agency on application. SUPDT. RAJA NURSERY, NO. 5, DARBHANGA (BIHAR).
F 30157

FOR SALE.

SPORTS COATS.
Made to measure from Kakomi Khaki Drill. Just the Coat for Shikar. From Rs. 8-14 each.

KAKOMI TWILL.
Specially manufactured for tropical shirts. A sturdy fabric that defies the Indian Dhobi. From As. 8-6 per yard. 30" wide.

COTTON TWEEDS.
Light weight cotton materials, similar in appearance to Woollen Tweeds. Ideal for summer suits. Wear splendidly As. 13-6 per yard. 27" wide. Send for samples.

KAKOMI SHIKAR CLOTH.
A specially woven sun proof material for sportsmen's coat, etc., Rs. 1-12-6 per yard, 27" wide.

KAKOMI KHAKI DRILLS.
In two standard shades of Khaki. Very strong and serviceable. From As. 11 per yard. 26" wide.

KAKOMI SHIRTS.
Smartly cut in excellent wearing Kakomi fabrics. Striped Neglige Shirts, with soft double cuffs—sizes up to 17 1/2" collar. From Rs. 4 each. Polo Collars to match at As. 8 each. White shirts with soft double cuffs Rs. 3-4 each. Khaki Shirts (tennis style) ideal for Shikar, Rs. 2-14 each. Write for samples.

KAKOMI TENTS.
Whether it's a Marquee or a Bath Tent, a Tent for the Hills or for the Stable, get in touch with us. We are specialists in Tent Manufacture of every description. Best quality fabrics and fittings only.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K. 2.

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding **Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.**

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAFUR ST., CALCUTTA
Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.
CHARGES:—Rs 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

Dear Devidas.—I am very sorry to hear that you have left Bombay and in so doing you have followed my footsteps your parents and also father-in-law (who have come specially for you,) and all of the family regret your absence. I hope you will let them know your resorting place and health. I assure that your information will be private and confidential.
6-4-1928.
P. G. KAPADIA.
R821

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 231 of 1928.
SHORT CAUSE.
Plaint Presented and filed 27th day of January, 1928.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O.V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

BHAWANJI SHIVJI, of Mulland, in the district of Thana Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, temporarily residing at Vadgadi, without the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

Vs.

MIYA SYED MAHOMED SYED HASSAN EDROOS GADIWALLA, of Murud in the State of Janjira Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Murud in Janjira State .. Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting; WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff claims from the defendant Rs. 10,541 with interest on Rs. 8,501 at the rate of one per cent. per mensem from the 22nd day of January, 1928, till judgment costs of the suit and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 23rd day of May, 1928, at quarter past eleven o'clock, standard time, in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS SIR AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 1st day of February, 1928.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
for Ag. Prothonotary

E. J. DAVAR.

The 1st day of February, 1928.

Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
30258

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on the Mill Premises, Hyderabad (Deccan), on SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1928, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1927.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 31st March to 14th April, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMANNAH BHOOMIAH &
VENKATA KRISTNIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Hyderabad (Deccan),
30th March, 1928.
30205

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. "INDUS MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 12th April, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LUXMINARAYAN LANE, BHANDARWADA, MATUNGA (G. I. P. RLY.).

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Executor of the Estate of Mr. Nanalal Parbhuram, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on SUNDAY, the 15th April, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land partly of Foras and partly of Pension and Tax Tenure siuate, lying and being at Matunga, Bhandarwada, on the Eastern side of the G. I. P. Railway Station, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,151 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 366 234 and 423, 359, 363 and 370, New Nos. 4112, 3901 and 4206, C|13218, A|13218 and New Survey Nos. 1 and 2|839 and 2 C|845 and 2 H|845, Cadastral Survey No. 501 of Matunga Division, together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward Nos. 7543, 7544 (10) and Street No. 110, all which premises are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Gangabai and Laxmi Narayan Temple, on or towards the West by the property of Waghji Khetsey, on or towards the North by the property of City Improvement Trust and Bhagvan Haribhai and on or towards the South by the property of Chhotalal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Executor at their Office at Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO,

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April, 1928, at 3-30 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. Nos. 196 200; 202-206; 172-182, 38-40; 1, 2, 3 and 4; Cases Nos. 205; 206; 210; 263; Memonwada Road.

Building St. Nos. 256; Case No. 152; Junction of Sauter Street and Sankli Street Cross Lane.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th April, 1928 at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Dock the following goods:—

Medicine, machinery, sewing machine, cotton, embroidery, artificial silk yarn, tools, crockery, stove, brandy, 24 cases hinges, cycle saddles, hardware, etc., etc.,
MENESSE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, ETC., PROPERTY OF THE HON. JUSTICE SIR L. C. CRUMP, I.C.S., ON (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL 1928, SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at "The Eyrie", Winter Road, off Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and substantial dining, drawing, office and bed-rooms furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best silverware, rich Persian and English carpets, E. Lamps and fans, a collection of very old and open carved solid blackwood furniture, also old brassware, dining-room Jacobean furniture by Roberts drawing-room Jacobean, Derby and Chesterfield suites, rich cabinets and ornaments, revolving top writing table, ladys secretariet, one very richly carved on Oriental design large size side-board and dumb-waiter, one sweet tone cottage piano, H. M. V. gramophone with records, rich bed-room furniture by Roberts, such as bed-steads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, English ice box, partitions, screens, easy chairs, hat stands, silver and book cases, one "Grey" maker motor-car, five-seater in excellent condition, etc., etc.

The property of Hon. Justice Sir Louis Crump, I.C.S., and others.

Catalogues to be had on the premises or at the Auctioneer's room at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 3RD PEERKHAN STREET OR LANE AND BEING PLOT NO. 39 OF THE 1ST NAGPADA ESTATE WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the Mortgagee and at the risk and on account of the Estate of the Insolvent mortgagor Saferally Karimbhai and pursuant to the Power of Sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 25th day of September, 1926, and made between the said Saferally Karimbhai of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction (THIS DAY) on SATURDAY, the 14th day of April, 1928, at [illegible] p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the Messuage Tenements and Buildings thereon situate at the junction of Cross Road No. 3, and the Main Road of the First Nagpada Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eight hundred and forty nine decimal seventy one square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the Main Road of the said Estate and on the East by Plot No. 23 of the said Estate and a space for Dustbin on the South by a Sweepers passage and the said space, on the West by Cross Road No. 3 of the said Estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 39 on the said Estate and which said piece of land forms a portion of the lands belonging to the Board and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 3697 part and 3698 and 3692 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 3531-35 Street Nos. 7-10 and 886-888 and 3rd Peerkhan Lane bearing Cadastral No. 1449 (Byculla Division).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla attorneys for Mortgagee at their office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

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All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928 Apr.			
6 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
[illegible] ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
[illegible] ,,	MALOJA‡ ..		20,837
May,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
[illegible] ,,	MOREA* ..		[illegible],953
9 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		[illegible]18
5 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA*	[illegible]88
[illegible] June	MACEDONIA.		[illegible]20
[illegible] ,,	MALWA* ..		[illegible]86
[illegible] ,,	MANTUA ..		[illegible]46
[illegible] ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA	[illegible]72
10 ,,	DELTA ..		[illegible]00
7 July	RANPURA* ..		[illegible]01
[illegible] ,,	MOREA ..		[illegible]8
[illegible] ,,	AZMAK ..	MOOLTAN	
8 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI		
1 ,,	MACEDONIA..		
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA	
5 ,,	MANTUA ..		
1 Sep.	RAJPUTANA		
8 ,,	DELTA ..		
15 ,,	AZMAK ..	MOLDA	
22 ,,	RANPURA ..		
29 ,,	RAZMAK @..		
6 Oct.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		
13 ,,	NARKUNDA ..		
20 ,,	RAWLPINDI..		
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..		

@ To Marseilles only.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons
1928		
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,88[illegible]
5th July	DUMANA ..	8,427

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928			
25th Apr.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th Apr.	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo and Australia.
3rd May	† MIRZAPORE ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June	RAWALPINDI ..	ColomboStraits China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with COMORIN ..	for Australia.
25th June	† KIDDERPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
5th July	RAJPUTANA ..	ColomboStraits China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	for Australia.
7th July	† ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928			
14th April	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
16th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
18th ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
19th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.
20th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
25th ,,	SHANDALLA.	East & South Africa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES

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There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P & O Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

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THE DRAMATIC THUNDERBOLT OF THE YEAR
IS IT LEGAL OR MORAL MURDER

For a Surgeon to put an end to a patient's sufferings when he is inflicted with an incurable and agonizing disease?

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TO-MORROW SUNDAY, April 15, at 9 A. M. (S. T.) Morning
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EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday Sunday, and Bank Holiday at 3 p.m.

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AT

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM

Scenes of Illusion Maya, Transformation have been seen for the first time on the Indian Silver Screen

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TO-NIGHT AT 10 P.M.
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A great Historical Production

CATHERINE THE GREAT

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TO-DAY

THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME

CAUGHT
THE
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DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
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GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.

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Laugh and the World Laughs with you.
Leap and you leap alone!
Doug. does both in his most stupendous production.

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Beautiful highly Strung Story—
means the Mythological Picture.

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THIEF OF BAGDAD
WHERE IS HE? AT THE
GLOBE CINEMA
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Don't Forget to see This Master-piece Film production in 12 Raptrous Reels
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With
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
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Even Astrologers of various nationalities and reputation all over the world, whether friends or enemies in the last war acknowledge him to be their master, and follow in his footsteps. He tells you what you are capable of and how you can be successful. He mentions your friends and enemies, and describes the good and bad periods in your life. His descriptions as to past, present and future events will astonish and help you.

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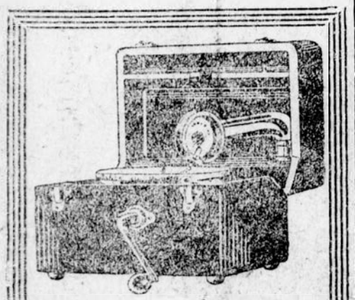

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PROGRESS OF CIVIL AVIATION

NEW REGULATIONS

USE OF R. A. F. AERODROMES

NEW DELHI, April 12.

It has been decided that where the exigencies of the service permit, civil aircraft should be allowed to make use of the Royal Air Force stations and landing grounds in India and comprehensive rules have just been framed governing the use of service aerodromes and landing grounds by civil aviators together with a scale of charges. It is made clear that the Government of India accept no responsibility of any description for the loss, or damage, to civil or commercial personnel, aircraft or aircraft stores at any aerodrome or landing ground belonging to the Royal Air Force at which landings are permitted. Every endeavour will be made to inform the Director of Civil Aviation (India) when any grounds become unserviceable. No guarantee can be provided however, either that any of the landing grounds or aerodromes are serviceable or that the warnings will be issued. Any assistance rendered by the Royal Air Force personnel will be entirely at the owner's or agent's risk.

FORCED LANDINGS.

As regards assistance in the case of forced landings, the rules provide that the Officer Commanding the nearest Air Force unit will use his discretion in supplying all reasonable assistance to the aircrafts landing in distress or in the case of an accident whether on an aerodrome, landing ground, or in the country, or the sea. The services of the Royal Air Force Medical Officer will be made available for first aid in case of injury to personnel without charge. Use of Government mechanical transport vehicles for carrying crashed machine to aerodromes or railway stations, and for carrying personnel to the stations will only be permitted where other means of transport are not available and will be charged for at the rates specified.

The rules for the use of landing grounds provide that no charges will be levied for civil aircraft using the Royal Air Force landing grounds in India. A list of landing grounds at which civil or commercial aircraft will be permitted to land will be notified later. Landings must on no account be made on any other landing grounds without the written authority of the Air Officer Commanding the Royal Air Force in India. Many of the landing grounds are military parade grounds in constant use and unauthorised landing may result in casualties to personnel and damage to aircraft. The others are normally unserviceable and are only put in order when specially required.

The Royal Air Force cannot undertake the provision of facilities of any description at the landing grounds at which civil or commercial aircraft are permitted to land. The individuals or firms concerned will be responsible, therefore, for making their own arrangements in regard to the supply of petrol, oil and general stores required. The Royal Air Force cannot undertake the provision of any accommodation either for aircraft or for petrol, oil and stores at the landing grounds at which civil or commercial aircraft are permitted to land.

The individuals or firms concerned will be responsible for: (a) The provision of any piquetting gear for aircraft which may be required. (b) The provision of accommodation for the crews of aircraft is required. (c) The safe custody of any stores delivered at the landing ground. (d) The Provision of a guard for aircraft should such be considered necessary.

LICENSES TO BE EXAMINED.

The rules issued for use of the Royal Air Force stations, inter alia, provide that whenever civilian aircraft land at the Royal Air Force aerodromes, the licenses of the crew and the certificates of the aircraft are to be examined by a responsible officer. Any case in which such papers are not in order is to be fully reported to headquarters of the Royal Air Force through the usual channels as soon as possible. The Royal Air Force Officer Commanding each station will be responsible for ensuring that a detailed daily record is kept by the officer on duty in respect of each civil or commercial aircraft which lands on aerodrome showing: (1) the name of the pilot. (2) The type registered, the number and particulars of the air craft. (3) The time of arrival and the last stopping place. (4) The services rendered and the stores supplied. (5) The date and time of the departure and destination. The officer on duty will be responsible of that, according to the proposed scale the charges due are paid before the departure of the aircraft and no credit will be given except upon the direct authority of the Officer Commanding the station who thereby becomes personally responsible that all the charges will be met.

DETAILS OF CHARGES.

Details are given of the classes of aircraft of the landing charges and housing charges. The housing fees are additional to the landing fees and cover only accommodation except in the case of machine accommodated on monthly rates. In this case the hire of accommodation includes all normal landings. The Government of India will not be liable for loss or damage by fire, flood or other avoidable or unavoidable accident to the aircraft housed in the Government sheds but the Station Commanders will ensure that all reasonable precautions are taken to prevent the risk of damage to civil aircraft in the same manner as Government property is protected.

It is further provided that at certain stations, companies or individuals may be allowed to erect sheds or hangars as encroachments, if in the opinion of the Air Officer Commanding the Royal Air Force in India, the ground is available. Every application will be submitted by the Officer Commanding with his recommendation through the usual channels for the sanction of the Air Officer Commanding the Royal Air Force.

Terms for hire of the aerodromes for displays and exhibitions by civilians will be arranged in each case by the Headquarters, the Royal Air Force, India. Such terms will be inclusive of all landing fees for the period of hire.

The lesse will make his own charges for the visitors arriving by air, but the landing fees must not exceed the prescribed scale. Rules are also made regarding the hiring of Government mechanical transport and of telephones, telegraphs, or wireless on the payment of prescribed fees.

REPAIRS.

As regards repair only such repairs as are necessary to enable the aeroplane to proceed immediately on its journey will normally be carried out by the Royal Air Force personnel. In the case of heavy repairs or complete dismantlement, the owner shold be requested to remove his machine; or, if housing space is available, to arrange for the attendance of his own mechanics. No liability should be accepted for air-worthiness of machines repaired by the Royal Air Force personnel, but the repairs will be carried out to the satisfaction of the Royal Air Force inspecting officers. No work costing more than Rs. 100 for labour will be authorised.

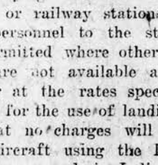
As regards accommodation, the Officers Commanding the Royal Air Force units will take steps to have the rent of the quarters by the local M. E. S. authorities so that proper charges can be raised for any quarters occupied by civilian pilots or mechanics. Civilians if messing in R. A. F. units will be charged the following rates per diem: Officers Mess Rs 5; Sergeants Mess Rs. 1-12; Airmen's Mess Re. 1.

These regulations, it is hoped, will enable civil aviation to develop more quickly than it would do if the military authorities had kept aloof.—A. P.

GARLICK & Co.,

ENGINEERS,

Jacob's Circle, BOMBAY



FLOORING TILES

which stood the test of

HALF CENTURY

Can be inspected at Army & Navy Stores, Free Church of Scotland &c. or at our Works.

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE

ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS

(Princess Street, Bombay.)

Have elevated, their Tailoring to an Art

Tulagi.—Two more Solomon Islanders awaiting trial in connection with the massacre have died making total deaths among the under-trial prisoners thirteen. Deaths are attributed to unaccustomed diet, lack of exercise and fretting. The trial will begin shortly.—Reuter.

H. M. The King has approved of the appointment of Major-General Sir John Headlam as Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery in succession to Major-General Saward deceased.—Reuter's Special.

The coal strike in Gibraltar has ended.—Reuter.

MESSAGE OF THE PROPHET

WORK BEFORE SHIA MISSION

NEED FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT

Presiding over the All-India Shia Conference His Highness Mir Ali Nawaz Khan, Ruler of Khairpur, in the course of his address said:—

"The principle of self-help is essential not only for a nation but for such groups of which the nation is composed, when from the economic and the religious point of view the group happens to have a separate existence of its own. This Conference of ours and this meeting aims at making the Shia community act up to the principles of self-help so that the community may exert itself in the interest of its progress and reforms and may seek the requisite road for the solution of its difficulties, as in the words of the poet who said 'verily to get into the paradise through the support of a neighbour is equal to the pains endured in the hell.'

EXCLUSION OF POLITICS.

It is from the very beginning that politics has been excluded from the scope of the Conference. It reflects credit on the far-sightedness of the early founders. Your Conference has, never in the past or in the present, aimed at selecting a separate course in questions affecting the national life where the aims and the objects could be one and the same. All the communities of the Muslims in India, whether they are Sunnis are Shias, or be the followers of a distinct creed, have absolutely no diffence of opinion in political matters. Hence under no circumstances they should allow this unity of action to be disturbed and should look up to the Muslim League as one common political body and should strive shoulder to shoulder in a spirit of co-operation. In excluding politics out of their programme, the founders of the Conference had no other object but to put before it such matters where the community was united or could be united.

The political life of the country, may that of the whole world demands that communities or nations must co-operate with one another and there should be no party politics in common matters. In the interest of the honour of the country and one's own comfort every community has to respect the rights and the feelings of the other. The absence of tolerance does only result in eliminating peace and prosperity but exposes the community to ridicule before the other organised nations and the material, moral economic and the political progress of the country receive a set-back.

FUTURE OF SHIA COLLEGE.

Many hopes are centred in the Shia College. It has to develope into a University one day. I however notice with regret that the Executive Committee of the College discloses dissension, many able, capable and sympathetic workers have parted company and the College has suffered loss or is expected to suffer loss. Even in the various sessions of this Conference protests were made against the administration of the College. I, however, notice that no practical steps are being taken to remove these differences. Gentlemen the Shia College belongs to the community and the Shia Conference is the voice of that community. The dignitaries of the Shia College must pay heed to what is said and should not take it merely as a cry in the wilderness. It seems proper that they should hold mutual consultation to get at the real complaints, should redress genuine grievances and should remove misunderstandings. It should however be borne in mind that those who have to run an institution understand better the difficulties and complications. It is therefore unwise to spurn what they have to say. My advice is that a joint Committee of the representatatives of the Conference and the College together with certain experts of the Educational Department with previous experience of running such institutions, may be formed. This undesirable controversy should be put a stop to by acting on the report of this Committee which will result in uniting the various parties, in strengthening the foundations of the Shia College and in working wholeheartedly in making it more useful.

SHIA ORPHANAGE.

Though the community has not given a practical form to many resolutions of the Conference which resolutions find a place only in the Report of the Shia Conference, yet it is a matter of gratification that the demand for a Shia Orphanage was not made in vain which shows that our community has still a feeling heart—a proof that it is still alive. The community has fulfilled a great need and discharged a great religious duty by establishing an Orphanage at Lucknow, the centre of our communal activities, and thus made amends for the indifference extending over many years. Our orphanage is in a tolerably flourishing condition after a long ebb and tide. I have been informed that the spacious house in which it is located, though insufficiently big for its needs, is however its own property. The orphans who are supplied with food and clothing receive education and instruction in technical and industrial arts at the hands of expert instructors. It is, however, a matter of regret that there is no permanent fund to assure its stability. One cannot reasonably hope to run a big orphanage without any permanent funds. It is the primary duty of the community to arrange for a permanent funds. If it is neglected, this young sapling might wither away, as the poet says 'when the spring at the source of the river ceases to feed it, the flow slackens. If the nation were to help it, it is Noah's Ark, but if the nation were to rest at its oars, it is as fragile as a paper boat.'

SYEDS AND THEIR PRESENT CONDITIONS.

I am informed that in the orphanage of yours there are about 125 orphans and out of these a hundred are the sons of Syeds. Will you not agree with me that this proportion of 80 per cent. Syeds is a tragic commentary on the condition of your community. Does it not make you realise the straits to which the descendants of your prophet and the children of your Lord Maula Mushkil-kusha and Khatun-i-Janat are reduced?

Do not allow yourself to be deceived by the fame and the imposing names of a few well-known Syeds. The real condition is portrayed by the figures of the orphanage. The proportion of Syeds to other believers of the faith is not more than ten per cent. The question therefore arises why the number of Syeds preponderates thus in the orphanage. The fact is that while other communities have been able to look after their orphans, the Syed orphans have no place of refuge but the orphanage.

SHIA MISSION.

Islam is a proselytising religion and every Muslim is a missionary. To invite one to worship one great God and to allow him to have the great privilege of Islam is the bounden duty of every Muslim. After coming to India the Shias, inspite of their religious spirit, grew lukewarm in spreading their religion among the nations of Indian extraction. Inspite of being in possession of such an organising factor as the Moharram of the Prince of Martyrs (let our life and soul be in his service) the neglect was made in bringing the teachings of the Imams to the doors of the Indian nations. The dearth of the men of Indian extraction and profession within the fold of our community is an obvious proof of this neglect. Our Conference felt the need of this in its very first sitting and drew the attention of the community to this but for a long time no response was made. However the efforts of that star of religion, I mean Moulana Najmul Hasan Saheb (May God bless his efforts) who inspite of his old age undertook this duty, and the generous support of my esteemed friend the Maharajah of Mahmudabad resulted in establishing the school of Preachers at Lucknow the centre of our activities. Some of the preachers who have completed their education in this school have already taken up their work not only in the various part of India but in such remote places as Africa. I am glad to notice that they have begun their work at their own home and have started with making the Shias realise their own sense of duty to make them Shias in the real sense of the term. Gentlemen, the Shia mission is not a small work and cannot be completed by establishing a particular school or by sending out ten or twenty preachers out of it, nor can the generosity of one single individual cover the extent of its scope. It is a work of great magnitude. You have to preach to the whole world the message of the Prophet as transmitted to us through the Imams. You have to stamp out polytheism and worship of matter. This requires millions of men and money along with untiring and continuous perseverance. Maulana Najmul Hasan Saheb and the Maharajah of Mahmudabad have simply sown a seed, it is for your community to water it and make it grow into a mighty tree spreading its branches over the whole world. The European and American Missions have spread all over the world. You know how millions of rupees are thrown like water to serve them and to make them work. You know how sincerely and selflessly they work. Gentlemen, you have to work up to the standard of this mission and unless you equip yourself with the same means of worw it is a mistake to expect success. No doubt truth is on your side. But this world is a world of cause and effect and hence before you resign yourself to the Divine support you have to see that you have grouped together all the causes which result in success. Gentlemen, proselytising is of two kinds—the one begun by the Star of Religion, i.e., carrying the message of God through preachers, and the other is the duty of every 'Momin' to appear before the world as a true and living example of Islam so that he may be able to show to the world the kind of life to which the world is invited. The first kind depends wholly on the second.

All kinds of Bankiug business transacted on best terms

by

The UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

NERVINUS

(WITH GOLD)

AN AMAZING ELIXIR OF LIFE indicated in LASSITUDE; TROPICAL DEBILITY; DYSPEPSIA; KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES; ANAEMIA; BLOOD IMPURITIES; IMPOTENCY, Sexual or Seminal weakness, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Absolutely free from animal products and those habit forming drugs and worthless excitants which ruin the system. Month's use bottle Rs. 5. Ext. Musk. Liniment for local weakness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless. V. P. P. charges extra. Descriptive Booklet BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE sent Gratis and Post free to all. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad:—Good to Neurasthenic patient. Mr. H. Carter, Bombay:—Quite a marvel. S. A. Rao, Esq., M. A., Deputy Collector, Vellore:—Done me considerable good. S. Lane, Esq., Rangoon.—I cannot live without Nervinus. Obtainable from BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur and Mihijam. Telegraphic Add. "CHEMISTS"—BHAGALPUR or direct from Agents; Thomson and Taylor Ltd., and Treacher and Co., Bombay, Konkar Brothers & Co., Poona City, Pandit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad, A. Roy & Co., Baroda, and Chemists and Druggists everywhere.

White Leprosy or Leucoderma

Late Mahamahopadyaya Pandit K. P. BHATTACHARYYA, M.A., Principal Sanskrit College (Calcutta): "This is a wonderful specifie to Leucoderma. I tried this for my relative and it has radically cured him."

Cost Rs. 10 only for one month.
V. P. Extra.
R. P. BHATTACHARYYA.
58B, Patuatola Lane, CALCUTTA.

YOUR EYE

DOES IT TROUBLE YOU? IF SO, try Seller's Lotus Honey, the safest, surest and most high-praised Nature's Cure for Eye-diseases. Cures even Cataract, etc. Literature free. KEMP AND CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

For Smartness and Vitality use

Kandarpa Sanjivani Pills

These pills offer a new lease of life by toning up the worn out nerves due to Urinary disorders and also by restoring the lost verility in a very short time. The pills have the Magic power of stopping the involuntary emissions by enriching and thickening the vital fluid.

Price:—A phial of 40 pills Rs. 5.

Kandarpa Sanjivan Oil

is the best liniment for stimulating and strengthening the weak organ by local application. Price a phial of one tola Rs. 10.

Commission will be allowed if both pure a time.

Raj'adya Narayanji Keshavji

Head Office:—JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).
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Advertising Topics

No. II

IN another, and perhaps, a more subtle way the advertisement columns are often quite as interesting as the news paragraphs.

The illustrations are often amusing and often artistic, and in themselves form a gallery of beauty and humour.

The advertisement columns in a newspaper might well be called the poor man's encyclopaedia, for they are crammed with curious and entertaining facts

Bombay Chronicle

DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN.

FIRST TRY, THEN BUY

50,000 Free Sample Packets for Leucoderma by V. P. P. For 6 As.

TO MEET THE COST OF ITS TRANSMISSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY

UNDER SPECIAL DIET.

Pandit KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy)

8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, HOWRAH.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Favourable weather outlook—Prices open 5 Points lower—Scattered Selling—Impressive Liverpool Buying—Short Covering—Futures 7 Points Higher to Unchanged.

New York, April 12.

Being influenced by reports of favourable weather outlook, the New York futures market opened quiet a decline of 5 points. Scattered buying rallied prices by 4 points but again declined 9 points below yesterday's closing level. Impressive buying from Liverpool and short covering at the decline easily hardened prices and few minutes before the close gained 15 points from the lowest level. Scattered liquidation at the close caused partial loss and the market closed at a net rise of 7 points for near months and unchanged to 1 point higher for new crop deliveries. Spot prices improved 5 points at 20.25c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 3 points. Spot Cotton prices hardened 6 points to 19.74c.

Private cables show continued rains in the Eastern belt causing delay. The weather map however was cloudy over the entire belt and expectation of rains in the Western belt arrested the attention of the operators. Now it remains to be seen whether the droughty conditions which threaten Texas crop are relieved or not. If we do not get rains in Texas immediately, we believe higher prices will rule in the near future.

NEW YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, April 12.

Previous Close	19.55
10 A. M.	10.50—.05 Opening
11 A. M.	19.54—.01
11-30 A. M.	19.46—.09 Lowest
12 Noon	19.49—.06
2-42 P. M.	19.61 plus .06 Highest
3 P. M.	19.58 plus .03 Close

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 12th instant as under:—"Market action impressing in view of mproved weather outlook."

Reuter:—"Market was steady. Favourable weather being counter-balanced by Liverpool buying and covering by shorts."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 12.

May	19.76 plus .07
July	19.57 plus .02
October	19.40 plus .01
December	19.27 —
January	19.25 plus .05
Middling Spot	20.25 plus .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 12.

May	19.42 plus .03
July	19.26 plus .01
Middling Spot	19.74 plus .06

NEW YORK.

New York, April 12.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	19.67
July	19.54
October	19.35

New York, Noon Call:—

May	19.64
July	19.49
October	19.33

New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.:—

May	19.40
July	19.25
October	18.99

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 12.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent ..	7,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 12.

Demand Bills 487.93

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Exports from United States from 1-8-27 to 10-4-28 6,015,000 bales.

Of which in Japan 899,000 bales.

American Mills takings 5,588,000 bales.

Stock in the United States to 2,606,000 bales.

Of which at New York 148,000 bales

Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton:—

Week ending—31-3-28, 258,000 bales.

Week ending—7-4-28, 258,000 bales.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, April 13.	
F.P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 12-4-28	7509000	12077000
„ Yesterday do.	7000	16000
Exports to date do.	5886000	9210000
Stock at Ports 9-4-28	1671000	2284000
„ Interior Towns do	835000	922000
„ Liverpool 5-4-28	850000	1323000
Visible Supply 9-4-28	4497000	6176000
Quantity in Sight	12639000	17036000

LIVERPOOL.

Excited on Heavy Rains Eastern belt—Profit taking—Spot Sales 7,000 Bales—Futures 2 to 1 Point Lower.

Liverpool, April 12.

Reports of continued rains over the Eastern belt caused great excitement and prices opened at a rise of 8 points against expectation of a decline of 3 points on parity with previous day's New York closing. Reports of good demand for cloth and spot sales being 7,000 bales a very steady undertone was exhibited but long liquidation caused reversal in prices. Reports of favourable weather outlook and poor response from New York helped further decline. The market closed at a loss of 2 to 1 point. Spot prices improved 6 points to 11.16d. per lb.

Empire futures ruled steady and closed unchanged to 2 points higher.

Considerable buying and shortage of contracts recorded a rise of 26 to 38 points in Egyptian prices: Spot Sakel improved 35 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patil Bros. have received the ollowing cables from Liverpool dated 12 instant:

(1) Continued rains Eastern belt. Weather too cool. Eastern belt cloudy.

(2) U. S. A. Mills consumption report will be issued to-morrow (Friday) instead of Saturday.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Mr. G. E. D. Langley:—

Advise taking profit on longs with a view to replace cheaper.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

10-20 A.M.:—

"Rain continues Eastern Belt."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Despite talk of wages reduction mills America; market steady in consequence of further rains in the East, still dry in West Texas. Weather still cold."

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 12.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.25 plus .05
Scinde, Fine	8.45 plus .05
Scinde, Superfine	8.65 plus .05
Bengal, Good	8.05 plus .05
Bengal, Fully Good	8.25 plus .05
Bengal, Fine	8.45 plus .05
Oomra, Good	8.55 plus .05
Oomra, Fully Good	8.80 plus .05
Oomra, Fine	9.05 plus .05
Broach, Fully Good	9.65 plus .05
Broach, Fine	9.90 plus .05
Broach, Superfine	10.15 plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 12.

April	20.86 plus .26
May	20.96 plus .26
June	21.06 plus .26
July	21-20 plus .32
August	21.18 plus .32
September	21.18 plus .32
October	21.41 plus .38
November	21.36 plus .38
December	21.36 plus .38
January	21.22 plus .36
February	21.20 plus .36
March	21.17 plus .36
April	21.17 plus .36
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	21.60 plus .35

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 12.

	Opening.	Closing.
April		10.60 —.02
May	10.62	10.55 —.02
June		10.50 —.02
July	10.52	10.46 —.01
August		10.39 —.01
September		10.32 —.01
October	10.32	10.25 —.01
November		10.19 —.01
December		10.19 —.01
January	10.26	10.18 —.01
February		10.17 —.01
March	10.25	10.17 —.01
April		10.16 —.01
Middling Spot		11.16 pl. .07

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 12.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton ..	250

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 12.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Spot Sellers 0|8-3|4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 12.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—

Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £9-6-3.

Castorseed, Bombay:—

Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £17-12-6.

Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—

Shipment Paid Apl.-May £18-10-0.

BOMBAY.

SCATTERED LIQUIDATION—STEADY LIVERPOOL OPENER—CLOSED QUIET.

Bombay, April 13.

Following a small rise of 3 points in New York futures the local market opened for July-August Broach delivery at Rs. 376 and declined to Rs. 375|- on long liquidation. Later on firm Liverpool opening hardened prices which were quoted at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach A.-M. 375|12.
F. G. M. G. Broach J.-A. 370.
Fine M. G. Oomra May 340|8.
F. G. M. G. Bengal May 315.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, April 13.

Liverpool being 8 points higher, Broach J.|A. was quoted 377 but at Sweri prices opened quiet on easier cables from Liverpool. Prices opened at Rs. 376 and fluctuated within a narrow range and were quoted at 6-30 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A.|M.	369 4 0
F.G.M.G. Broach J|A.	375 12 0
Fine M.G. Oomra May	340 0 0
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	314 0 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 13.

April	227.40 plus 0.60
July	233.80 plus 0.80
October	238.60 plus 1.00

TENDERS.

Bombay, April 13.

	To-day	Total.
F.G.M.G. Broach A.|M.	300	500

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 13.

Bengal May	317
Broch A.|M.	369
Broach J.|A.	375
Oomra May	341

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, April 13.

Bengal	341	334	327	320	312
S. P.	339	332	325	318	310
Rajputana	341	334	327	320	312
Broach	..	388	383	376	371
P. A.	..	404	399	392	384
K. V.	..	393	388	381	376
Dhollera	..	389	384	377	372
Kalagin	..	393	388	381	376
Surat	..	444	439	434	429
Rajpipla	..	444	439	434	429
Navsari	..	469	464	459	454
Oomra No. 3	358	351	344	334	..
C. P. No. 1	383	376	369	359	..
C. P. No. 2	371	364	357	347	..
Khandesh	..	338	328	318	308
Muthia	..	..	323	313	303

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 13.

300	Japan T. & C.	Hansi	329|332
100	Do.	Harda	344
100	Do.	Degras	347
200	Volkart Bros.	Broach	385
200	E. Spinner & Co.	Muthia	300
200	Mithabhai Nathoo	Broach	385|387
100	Ebrahim Tulshidas	Khandesh	300
100	S. J. David Mill	Kutol	374
100	Moon Mill	Madura	400
300	Ozoburin & Co.	C.P. No. 1	356|358
100	Toyomankwa	Do.	353
200	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Berar	345|347
1000	Do.	Khandesh	315|317
100	Birla Bros & Co.	Neemuch	327

READY COTTON APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 12.

	Ready	Delivery Contract	
	Red leafy	April	May
Bengal Superfine	325	..	..
Bengal Fine	320	..	..
Bengal F.G.	310	..	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	320	..	..
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	310	..	..
Wardha-Hingt Fine	360|62	..	..
Nagpur Fine	360|62	..	..
Yeotmal Fine	350|52	..	..
Arvi Fine	350|52	..	..
Amraoti Fine	345|47	..	..
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	345	..	..
Mulkapur Fine	335|37	..	..
Khandesh Fine	322|25	..	..
Muthia Fine	....	..	..
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	380	..	..
Purna F.G.G.S.	345	..	..
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	..	..
Indore|Ujjain Fine	360	..	..
Burwah Sanavad Fine	345	..	..
Surat	....	..	pl. 75
Navsari	....	..	pl. 95
Broach F.G.	....	..	..
Broach Fine	....	..	pl.13|4 A.|May
Westerns M.G.	380	..	—2|3
Westerns H.G.	....	..	..
Cambodia	440	..	..
Miraj|Sangli	395	..	..
Coompta Good	400	..	pl. 28
Dhollera	....	..	pl. 3|4
Kadi|Viramgam	....		pl. 7|8

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 12.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—

July-Sept., per cwt. 14|3.

Oct.-Dc., per cwt. 14|4-1|2.

C. & F. Bombay:—

July-Sept., per cwt. 14|4.

C. & F. Karachi:—

July-Sept., per cwt. 14-4 3|4.

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Assn. Ltd.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 13.

London Ready	26-5|16
Forward	26-3|16
London-Shanghai:—	
Opening	2 7 0
Closing	2 7 0
New York Cent	57 6 0
Silver Ready	59 10 0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Chaitra	59|7	59|7	59|7	59|7
Vaishakha	59|10	59|10	59|10	59|10

Tone of Silver:—Dull. China sold. America offered silver after the price had been fixed. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 13.

Gold Ready	21 7 0
Chaitra	21 6 3
Vaishakha	21 6 9
National City	21 9 0

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 13.

B C Rate T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON.—

Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th May
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16 May.
Banks selling T T 1/5 29/32 Monsoon
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1|6 1|4 April|May.
Banks buying 3 mos 1|6 7|32 Monsoon.

NEW YORK.—

Banks selling T T 274
Banks buying T T 272-1/2
Banks buying D D 271-1/2
Banks buying 3 mos. 267-1/2

PARIS.—

Banks selling D D 922
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 mos. 950

JAPAN.—

Banks selling T T 130-3|4.
Banks buying 60 Days 127-3|4.

HONGKONG.—

Banks selling D D 136-3/4

SHANGHAI.—

Bank's selling D D 173-3|4.

SINGAPORE.—

Banks selling D D 155-1/4

JAVA.—

Banks selling D D 90-3/4

CROSS RATES—:

New York|London 4.88 5|16 12th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7 1|16 13th inst.
London|Japan 1|11 17|32 12th inst.
London|Paris 124.00 12th inst.
London|Belgium 34.95 12th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.33 12th inst.
London|Italy 92.60 12th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold 12th inst. £4|4|11-1|2, 12th inst. £4|4|11.

Silver London Ready 12th inst. 26-5|16; 11th inst. 26-5|16.

Silver London Forward 12th inst. 26-1|4 11th inst. 26-1|4.

Silver New York Ready 12th inst: 57-3|8; 11th inst. 57-7|16.

London Discounts 3 Mos 12th inst. 4-1|32 per cent; 11th inst. 4-1|32 per cent.

London Discounts 6 Mos 12th inst. 4-1|8 per cent; 11th inst. 4-1|8 per cent.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-3|4 per cent; 3 mos 5 per cent; 6 mos 4 per cent. 12 mos 4-1|2 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 13.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year.
Khandesh	489	284,258	305,800
Central India	808	269,910	263,560
Barsi & Nagar	252	268,537	182,705
Hyderabad-Gaorani	421	103,018	64,619
Berar	3,780	605,463	530,579
Central Provinces	1,377	267,852	217,060
Total Oomras	7,127	1,799,038	1,564,523
Dhollera	4,659	110,047	117,718
N.-W. Provinces	....	62,908	54,022
Rajputana	654	40,655	42,010
Sind-Punjab	267	132,199	108,959
Broach	4,012	117,210	100,929
Coompta & Dharwar	973	34,665	56,052
Westerns-Northerns	140	9,628	25,059
Cocoanada	....	....	399
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2	11,430	7,518
Persian	....	4,455	3,628
American	....	31,298	140,608
Egyptian and African	2,444	30,855	38,853
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	66	51
Total	20,278	2,384,454	2,260,322

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 13.

1st Sept. to 15th April.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Japan & China	8,250	691,956	1,107,224
Europe	1,961	436,606	219,994
Coast Ports	....	17,851	9,799
Up-country by Rail	....	61,852	73,567
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	25,254	12,764
Total	10,211	1,233,519	1,423,348

Cured Without Operation.

Mr. Prakash Chandra Mukerji, Office of the Controller of Military Department, Lucknow, writes:—

I have the greatest pleasure in bearing testimony to Doctor D. D. S. Tandon's capability, skill and application to duty as a physician as I have experienced all those qualifications of him in what I should call a **very complicated case** in my family. My daughter had been **suffering from insanity, suppressed menses and surgical female disease.** She was placed under the treatment of skilful physicians in Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow. From what followed later on it appears that the disease was not correctly diagnosed even. In Lucknow, Doctor D. D. S. Tandon who was recommended to me bymy friend Muni Lall Chatterjee and whom I consulted, made his own diagnosis which was verified by the very best Surgeons of the King George's Medical College, who, however, advised operation. Some of the Allopathic Doctors of the College opined that operation would be of no good unless first the insanity had been cured. The diversity of opinion placed me in a difficult situation. **Happily I placed her under the treatment of Dr. Tandon, who cured all the three complications** simultaneously by the internal administration of his medicines.

Needless to say that since then my faith in Homoeopathy and its exponent Dr. Tandon has immensely increased. (Sd.) PRAKASH CHANDRA.

Dr. D. D. S. TANDON,

SCIENTIFIC HOMOEOPATH,

Next to Italian Restaurant, Chowpaty, BOMBAY.

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:

HERBERT, JON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 12.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £21 XX

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £134-1|2.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1|2.

National Bank £53-1|2 Ex dividend.

Eastern Bank £7-1|8 Ex dividend.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £91-1|4.

Conversion Loan £78.

Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent. £103.

Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent. £56.

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £61.

Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £71.

Consols £56-5|8.

War Loan 5 per cent. £103-1|8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93-3-4.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 12.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 15.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 13.

3 Months 4-1|32 per cent.

6 Months 4-1|8 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.

Money Call 5-3/4 to 6 per cent.

One Month 5-1|2 per cent.

Three months 5 per cent.

Six months 4-1|4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—In better demand.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

SECURITIES

Bombay, April 13.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-5.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1951-56 Rs. 94-5.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-10

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-10.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-2.

5 percent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101-4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106-4.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-15

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-12.

6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-14.

FORWARD RATES:—17th April sett: 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-5; 1945-55 Rs. 106-4.

Tone of Market.—Dull.

TRADE AND FINANCE

DECLINE IN TATA IRON SHARES.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 13.

MONEY.

Following the Easter holidays greater steadiness has been noted in the money market with call rates standing at 5-3/4 to 6 per cent. These rates have called forth a good number of borrowers. The ever-mounting stocks of cotton together with the requirements for the financing of the Broach crop, have contributed to the present situation. An increase of Rs. 258 lacs in the trade demand is indicated by the most recent statement of the Imperial Bank, this figure being largely a reflection of pre-holiday and beginning of the month withdrawals. It is understood that a part of this amount is now being returned.

It is very interesting to note that the present cash balance of the bank is practically equivalent to the Rs. 9 crores borrowed from Government. Operating with so small a cash balance amply illustrates that credit is being employed to a far greater extent than in the past. At the same time all bonafide requirements of trade are being met with facility. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—one to two months 5-1/2 per cent., three months 5-1/4 per cent and six months 4 to 4-1/2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 6th April 1928 shows a decrease of Rs. 228.05 lacs in the cash balance which now amounts to Rs. 9,39,-44,000 as compared with Rs. 16.55 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 10.90, a decrease of 2.70 per cent under last week. Government securities have increased by Rs. 82.63 lacs. Loans are up by Rs. 298.58 lacs, while cash credits and Inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 60.34 lacs and Rs. 43.84 lacs respectively. Government deposits as well as other deposits 72.45 crores respectively. The bank have decreased by Rs. 120.19 lacs to Rs. 3.71 crores and by Rs. 62.75 lacs to Rs. rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

Business in the gilt-edged market has been fairly steady though the tenor is dull and trading has been for comparatively small amounts. Price changes are mostly minor ones. 3-1/2 per cent Government Paper remained steady at Rs. 75/5 and 1945/55 Loan at Rs. 106-4-0. 5 per cent 1935 and 1933 Loans are quoted at Rs. 101/4 and Rs. 102/6. 5-1/2 per cent 1928 Bond was unchanged at Rs. 105/5. 6 per cent Bonds 1930 and 1931 changed hands at Rs. 102/15 and Rs. 104/3 and 1932 at Rs. 105/12. 6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan was unaltered at Rs. 111/8. 4 per cent 1960/70 Loans was steady at Rs. 87/10 and 1934/37 at Rs. 93/10.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has steadied slightly over the preceding week but the rates still show no change, sellers being quoted at 1s.-5-31/32d. and buyers at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6-1/32d. Exporters have been free sellers, while the enquiry for remittances is still light. Other export markets show improved trading. The initial communique of the new fiscal year beginning with April 1928 shows a favourable beginning. Government have already secured about £2 million remittances and it is generally felt that in the ordinary course they will be successful in affecting substantial remittances during the present month and during May. The following are the forward rates:—April to 15th May 1s. 5-31/32d, 15th May to end of June 1s. 5-15-16d. July/September 1s. 5-29/32d. October 1s. 5-15/16d. November 1s. 5-31/32d. and December 1s. 6d.

The dollar sterling rate was steady at about dol. 4.88-5/16 this week. French francs and the Belga were also steady at 124.01 and 34..95 respectively, while the Italian lira slightly depreciated to 92.60.

GOLD.

There was no price change in ready gold throughout the week until yesterday when better exchange brought about an easing of three pies per tola to Rs. 21/6/9. Business has been on a restricted scale. There has likewise been no change in the off-take standing at around 20,000 tolas. Market absorption and up-country demand have depleted stocks to 1-1/2 lacs tolas, but large arrivals are expected within a fortnight. The quotation for gold in London was unchanged at 84. 11-1/2d. The rate for ready sovereigns has improved to Rs. 13/7/3, while forward remains unchanged at Rs. 13/7/3. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21/7/0 and Rs. 21/6/9 for ready, Rs. 21/6/9 and Rs. 21/6/6 for 10th April settlement and Rs. 21/7/0 and Rs. 21/6/9 for 5th May settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £69,600 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £99,600/-. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 6,01,-642 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £35,000 and from Durban £290,500 including £17,500 sovereigns shipped on the 9th instant.

SILVER.

Settlement conditions were responsible for a fair amount of trading in silver this week. A considerable proportion of the business was concerned with carry overs rather than fresh contracts. A feature of this settlement has been the displacement of the premium of four annas of near over forward by a discount of as much as three annas per 100 tolas. Most operations were for American account and as has been the case for several weeks these were mostly on the selling side. The price for ready opened at Rs. 59/8 but did not sustain its later advance to Rs. 59/12 and closes at Rs. 59/9. The daily off-take including that for settlement averages some 210 bars and due to smaller arrivals stocks on hand are now in the neighbourhood of 2500 bars. The rate for T. T. on London in Shanghai after declining from 2s. 7d. to 2s. 6-15/16d. closed at 2s. 7-1/16d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 26-5/16d. and 26-1/4d. for ready and 26-1/4d. and 26-3/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 59/12 and Rs. 59/8 for ready; Rs. 59/11 and Rs. 59/7 for 10th April settlement and Rs. 59/12 and Rs. 59/8 for 10th May settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £80,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £110,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 122 bars and Rs. 30,286 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £10,000.

Shares: Trading in shares this week has been confined to but two days business during which time reports of the strike situation here and in other quarters exerted a very adverse effect. Bearish attacks upon the bull element further depressed prices and the closing on Wednesday was weak.

The miscellaneous section was weaker, if anything, than the cotton mill section and nearly all the principal issues registered substantial price declines.

YARN MARKET

The undertone in the Yarn market is steady to firm and prices have been showing signs of further advance in the course of time. In Indian Yarns prices have not advanced to any appreciable extent owing to continued slack demand and consequent limited offtake in the local market. In case of Japanese and Shanghai as well as in English yarns prices have been certainly firm and the turnover has definitely increased. In Artificial Silk yarns there has been no definite improvement, but the prices are more or less unchanged. On the whole there has been more confidence amongst the dealers then for the last several weeks and the position looks more healthy than hitherto.

English Yarns.—Manchester prices are very high and unworkable. There have been several offers of Cables, but no business of important has resulted, as dealers are not inclined to pay fancive prices demanded by Manchester Spinners.

Japanese Yarns—.Exchange has been very firm and with strong undertone in cotton, Japanese Import Houses have raised their limits further as a result of which prices in the local market have shown a further improvement and the turnover has been much better than before particularly in Two Fold and Mercerised Yarns. Arrivals are smaller and the position is considered to be more hopeful.

Artificial Silk Yarns.—There is no special change to report and prices continue more or less unchanged with a moderate turnover.

Indian Yarns.—Cotton prices have advanced further and the position of our Mills has been increasingly difficult in as much as prices in yarns have not shown as yet a corresponding improvement. Stock with the Mills have been increasing as the buyers are still not willing to pay higher prices demanded by the Mills and the sales are very restricted and at slightly higher prices. Reports from up-country markets have been showing signs of gradual improvement but the prices offered are yet too low to result any business in big lots.

The future outlook seems to be little more hopeful and we expect slow improvement in course of time.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 12.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.:—
Delivery Sellers May-Aug. 30|4-1|2.
Delivery Sellers Sept.-Dec. 31|6.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

LONG SIDE SAFER

The following market report issued by Messrs Devkaran Nanjee on the 14th inst, favours to operate on the long side:—

Since we wrote our last Review a fortnight ago, the American market shows a nett gain of 42 points. The market in the first half of the fortnight was irregular fluctuating both ways as a result of squaring of accounts before the holidays. After the holidays, the market has firmed up on short-covering and general buying influenced by the bullish Boll-weevil report and unfavourable weather. The highest price for the May position touched during the fortnight was 19.82 on the 9th instant and the lowest 19.12 on the 2nd instant, the range for the period being 70 points.

Our local market did not much respond to the rise in America and closes Rs. 3½ higher. This has been due to the long liquidation and Bazar operators selling influenced by the increasing stock in Bombay. The highest rate for Broach-July/August touched during the fortnight was Rs. 377 on the 13th instant and the lowest Rs. 355½ on the 2nd instant, the range for the period being Rs. 11½ Yesterday's closing rates at 6-30 P. m. are:—Broach-A/May Rs. 369½; Broach-J/August Rs. 376; Oomra-May Rs 340½; Bengal-May Rs 316.

Arrivals of Cotton into Bombay from 1st September 1927 to 12th April 1928 are 2,364,454 bales against 2,260,322 bales last year and Exports total 1,217,273 bales against 1,370 663 bales last year while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 492 260 bales. The Stock of Cotton in Bombay on the 12th instant is estimated at 1,084,480 bales against 631,512 bales same time last year.

With regard to the American market the concensus of opinion favours the bull side and market letters and telegrams received from Liverpool and New York agree that the situation is full of bullish proclivities. The reports indicate that the Western Belt has suffered from drought while the Eastern Belt has received unfavourable rains which delay planting and that there is also too much cold over the Belt. The official weekly weather report confirms that the weather is unfavourable and retards the progress of planting. The report on Boll-weevil, issued just before the Easter holidays has served as a reminder to the farmers and traders that the danger from that quarter exists. The consumption figures to be received to-day are expected to be large and an estimate of the total consumption of the American cotton for the season puts it at about 16 million bales. With the last crop a small one, these figures would materially reduce the heavy carry-over of the last year, and to meet the requirements of the world a new crop of over 15 million bales, would become a necessity. The period of the crop in which adverse factors are usually magnified being not now very far, if the insects or unfavourable weather become prominent an atmosphere of impatience and anxiety is bound to be created. With regard to our local market, however, the fact that our stocks continue to increase causes anxiety. Although our parity with America is now more favourable for Export demand, the latter comes only at lower prices. Until there is a marked improvement in the Exports which would reduce our stocks the situation here may not appear so bullish. However, in view of the strong situation in America it seems safer to operate on the long side.

SHARE MARKET.

During the week under review, the Share Bazaar was open for two days. There has been extensive unloading and short selling in Tata Iron shares which registered a sharp drop. Unfounded rumours of strike at Jamshedpur unnerved the bulls and after recent liquidation the technical situation is greatly improved. As a matter of fact news of deadlock in German Metal works, influenced good demand and some private business is reported at Rs. 310 for Deferred shares. The effect this weakness was responsible for declines in other industrial and textile shares.

Looking to the general situation there is nothing substantial behind the decline except bearish propaganda engineered by some interested parties. However it may be some time before the confidence is fully restored, we will not be astonished to see moderate recovery in most of the scrips.

The improving tendency of raw cotton values particularly of Americans is bound to have a favourable effect on cloth prices and as soon as money market becomes easy there is every possibility for better demand for cloth. All bearish factors.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, April 13.

Ready as well as Forward Prices ruled easier at the commencement of the week under review evidencing a drop of about 2 annas per cwt. in the last week-end price-levels. Then the market ruled steady but quiet during the whole week by evidencing a rise of about 1 to 2 annas per cwt. The close of the week however evidences easier feelings registering a drop of about an anna per cwt. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 15/4 and Rs. 15/3 for Ready Sugar, Rs. 9/15 and Rs. 9 12-1/2 for March, Rs. 10/3 and Rs. 10/- for April, Rs. 9/9-1/2 and Rs. 9/8 for June, Rs. 9/8 and Rs. 9/7 for July/Sept and Rs. 9/11 and Rs. 9/9 for Oct/Dec. Shipment for Java Sugar. There have been no fresh arrivals during thi week. S. S. "Queda" is due to arrive during the next week with a cargo of about 31000 bags of Java Sugar.

Total Stocks are estimated at about 125,000 bags of Java Sugar:

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10/1 per cwt F B H.
S. S. "Queda" Rs. 9/14 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. "Cohinoor" Rs. 10/- per cwt. F B H.
Shipment March Rs. 9/14 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment April Rs. 10/1 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment June Rs. 9/8 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Sept Rs. 9/7 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 9/9 per cwt. F B H.

We have to report a quiet market throughout the week with fair demand and with easier advices from Java and other supplying countries prices have been reduced by two annas per cwt in New crops while Old crop remained unchanged. There is practically no business to report excepting a sale of 300 tons June shipment by first steamer at Rs. 9/10/0 by a Native Importer. Forward positions are quite neglected.

Karachi reported a quiet market both for ready and forward with very little business doing. Calcutta reported steadier market for ready Sugars while Forward remain quiet with small business doing.

Java reported a quieter market for Old crop Sugars with prices declined by three-eighths of a guilder while New crop remain unchanged with fair business passing.

American Terminals fluctuated within four points and London terminals declined 1-1/2d in all positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 15/2/0—15/s. F. B. Harbour stocks 140,000 bags.

T M O. March Rs. 9/14/6—15/s. F. B. Harbour.

T M O, April Rs. 10/2—15/2d. F. B. Harbour.

T M O. June Rs. 9/9—14/5d. F. B. Harbour.

T M O. July/Sept Rs. 9/8—14/4d. F B. Harbour.

T M O. Oct/Decr. 9/9—14/5d. F. B. Harbour.

Arrival:—Nil.

MILL STORES

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN AND CO. BOMBAY).

Bombay, April 13

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	78 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	68 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	12 4 0
Epsom Salt	3 10 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	9 4 0
Sago Flour, market quality	9 0 0
Maize Starch, Pearl	11 8 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	16 8 0
Zinc Chloride German	16 0 0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 2 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32 4 0
Vegeable Tallow, Good quality	30 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	24 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Tukey Red Oil, 50 per cent Gnaranteed	22 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent Market quality	16 8 0

PHOSFERINE Produced Best Form

Mr. Harry Vardon,

the world-famous veteran golfer, who has won six open Championships more than anyone else in the game, *writes*:—

"NERVE and muscle control is absolutely vital to the golfer and must be maintained consistently if success is to be won. In my own long experience, I have always found that any looseness or shakiness is quickly corrected by a course of Phosferine. To its use I attribute much of my own success in the game, and I know that its steadying effect has sustained me through many a stiff match. Taken altogether, Phosferine, is the best tonic I have struck, and will work wonders to prevent that dreaded 'cracking' in a crisis, the bugbear of all tournament golfers. When touring in the States, playing all day and travelling most of the night, its aid in enabling me to produce my best form under most exhausting conditions was invaluable."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. If makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

Proprietors: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED. Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Indian Depot: P. O. Box 431, BOMBAY.

Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	8	12	0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	7	12	0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	8	8	0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	7	8	0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	8	12	0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg.	8	4	0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8	8	0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8	2	0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8	2	0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30	8	0
Soda Ash	7	2	0
Bichromate of Soda, Small Pkg.	26	8	0
Mrown Sugar of Lead Small Pkg.	33	4	0
Litharge Flake Small Pkg. (French)	24	8	0
	Per lb.		
Aniline Salt Electro	0	6	0
Antimony Salt	0	5	9
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0	9	9
Hydro Sulphide, English	0	8	9
Acetic Acid	0	6	7
Formal-de-hyde	0	5	11

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

Ports	Steamer &/or month of shipment	Seeds 12 & of 13 cwts	Seeds 14 of 15 cwts.	Seeds 16 cwts.	Seeds measurt
Hull:—					
London:—					
	April	17	18	19	20
	May	16|6	17|6	18|6	19|6
	June	16	17	18	19
Liverpool:—					
	April	18	19	20	21
	May	16|6	17|6	18|6	19|6
	June	16	17	18	19
Marseilles:—					
	April	16|6	17|6	18|6	19|6
	May				
	June	16	17	18	19
Havre:—					
	April	18|6	19|6	20|6	21|6
	May	18	19	20	21
	June	17|6	18|6	19|6	20|6
Dunkirk:—					
	April				
	May	16|6	17|6	18|6	19|6
	June	16	17	18	19
Naples|Leghorn:—					
	April	18	19	20	21
	May	16|6	17|6	18|6	19|6
	June	16	17	18	19
Trieste|Venice:—					
	April	18|6	19|6	20|6	21|6
	May	16|6	17|6	18|6	19|6
	June	16	17	18	19

Remarks:—

Market continues steady. Business reported during the week is as follows:

Hull:—About 6000 tons have been booked for April at 16|6 to 16|9 13 cwts. basis.

Open ports:—About 18000 tons have been booked for May at 16, June at 15|6. July at 15 and 15|6 and August to December at 15 light seeds basis.

Trieste|Venice: About 3000 tons have been booked for June at 16 and July, August and September at 15|6 light seeds basis.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 12.

Silver:—Market idle.

Spot	26-5|16
Forward	26-1|4

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 12.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11-1|2.

LINSEED.

London, April 12.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £17-17-6.
Linseed, La Plata C. I. F., Ton:—
Shipment Hull Paid April £15-13-9.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £18-10-0.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 12.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-1|4 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1|2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-1|32 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1|8 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3|4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1|4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 12.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.41-3|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.11-1|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.95
T.T. Madrid on London	29.07
T.T. Milan on London	92.60
T.T. Berne on London	25.34
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.78

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, April 12.

Total Bullion	£157,700,000
Public Deposits	£ 17,800,000
Other Deposits	£102,200,000
Government Securities	£ 33,100,000
Other Securities	£ 62,700,000
Notes and Coin	£ 41,900,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£274,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	34.90 p. c.

LONDON METALS.

London, April 12.

Copper, English Best Selected, £65-1|8.
Copper, Braziers. £74-3|4.
Yellow Metal, £64-3|4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £21-5|8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1|8.
Tin, English Ingots, £232-1|2.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 12.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1|2 lb.:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May 51|9.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1|2 lb.:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May 50|3.
Wheat, South Australian:—
Shipment Paid April 54|3.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi:—
Shipment paid May-June 54|-.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 13.

Wheat	4,771	Cwts.
Linseed	22,561	"
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,035	"
Gingellyseeds	2,123	"
Poppyseed	599	"
Groundnuts	16,197	"
Castorseed	13,695	"
Rice	3,640	"
Myrabollams	2,794	"
Cottonseed	15,877	"
Mowraseed	613	"
Gram	819	"
Joowar	4,808	"
Maize	13	"
Barley	109	"
Bajree	1,249	"
Coal	8,370	Tons.

HOW AMERICA CONSUMES COTTON?

TO-DAY'S FIGURE SPEAKS OUT.

	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26		1924-25	1923-24
August	633,000	501,000	449,000	August	357,455	493,029
September	627,000	571,000	483,000	September	485,216	485,400
October	613,000	569,000	543,000	October	533,000	543,725
November	626,000	584,000	543,000	November	492,000	533,470
December	544,000	605,000	575,000	December	532,000	464,232
January	582,000	605,000	583,000	January	590,000	579,813
February	574,000	590,000	567,000	February	550,000	510,201
March	?	694,000	635,000	March	583,000	486,013

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Razmak" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Social Service League Conference at Malbari Memorial Hall, Harvey Road, at 8-45 p.m., Mrs. Naidu presiding.

Dr. N. J. Shah's lecture on "Inter-Allied Debts and Reparations," in Commerce Graduates' Association premises, Dalal Street, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 15.

Meeting at Viller Villa, Santa Cruz: Speeches on "Present Condition of Women in Hindu Society", 8-45 a.m., Sir Lallubhai Samaldas presiding.

Second day of Bombay Social Service Conference, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi, 12 noon.

Municipal Scouts march-past and prize distribution, Gilder Tank, Lamington Road, 7-30 a.m.

BOMBAY CLERKS' INFORMAL MEETING.

An informal meeting of the Bombay clerks will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. at the Tutorial High School (Grant Road, near Kennedy Bridge) to revive the activities of the Clerks' Union.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" arrived London Thursday, the 12th inst.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Genoa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 12th instant and is due to arrive here on Monday afternoon the 16th idem.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Hakodate Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 8th instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 7th May.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 15th instant.

Mails for Uganda and Kenya Colony per extra S.S. "Ellora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Thursday, the 19th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, and Madagascar Ports will also be forwarded by this steamer.

PATHARE PRABH USOCIAL SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, Capt. Jos. Alban D'Souza will deliver a lecture on "The Scourge of Malaria" (with lantern slides) to-day (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane. Dr. S. N. Navalkar will preside.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Small-pox attacks 13, deaths 3; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death 1; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 92. Total mortality this day last year was 83.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the above Association a farewell concert will be held by Ganavisharada Bidaram Krishnappa and party to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, in aid of the Music School attached to the Sri Rama Mandiram, Mysore. Admission is by tickets.

WOMEN IN HINDU SOCIETY.

A public meeting will be held at Viller Villa, Santa Cruz, to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-45 a.m. under the joint auspices of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee and the Santa Cruz Stree Sabha, under the presidentship of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, when there will be speeches on the "Present Condition of Women in Hindu Society." The following will be among the speakers: Mrs. Saroj Mehta, Mrs. Urmila Mehta and Messrs. J. K. Mehta and G. B. Trivedi.

GAUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN MITRA MANDAL."

A social gathering of the members of the Mitra Mandal will be held at Seth Vallabhdas Govindji's Bungalow (near Aluminium Factory) Ghod Bunder Road, Ville Parle (B.B. & C.I. Rly.) to-day (Saturday) and Sunday.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.

Swami Sambuddhanandaji of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will deliver a public lecture on "Hinduism—the fulfilment of all faiths" in English, under the auspices of the Arya Samaj at Marwadi Vidyala to-day (Saturday) at 5-15 p.m.

KHADI HAWKING IN MATUNGA.

From 8 a.m. to 12-30 noon to-morrow (Sunday) a party led by Seth Velji Lakhamsi will hawk Khaddar in Matunga, (G.I.P.) A commission of one anna in the rupee will be allowed to the buyers.

BOMBAY SOCIAL SERVICE CONFERENCE.

The second session of the Bombay Social Service Conference will be held at the Malabari Memorial Hall (Seva Sadan), Harvey Road, Gamdevi, to-day (Saturday) at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.) and on Sunday (the 15th instant) at 12 noon.

HARI-KATHA KALAKSHEPAM.

Brahmasri Muthiah Bhagavathar, Samasthana Sangeeta Vidwan of Mysore, will give a performance on "Sulochana Sati" on Sunday at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga. He will also display his skill in Gottu Vadyam.

SCOUTS AND CUBS' PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual March past and present prize distribution ceremony of the Municipal Scouts and Cubs will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 7-30 a.m. in the compound of Guilder Tank, Municipal School, Lamington Road, when Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will preside and distribute prizes.

CATCHING TRAIN IN HURRY

HINDU YOUTH KILLED IN ATTEMPT.

While crossing the G. I. P. railway lines at Byculla on Thursday morning Shripat Maruti, a young Hindu was knocked down by an electric train and was killed on the spot. The deceased was a local passenger and in a hurry to catch the train crossed the railway lines but did not see in excitement another train coming from the opposite direction. The Corner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MILL STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

PAYMENT OF WAGES POSTPONED

The mill strike situation remained unchanged on Friday. The Textile Mill is still closed. The operatives were given their pay tickets and would be paid off on Standary. The Kasturchand Mill also remained closed. No picketers of strikers were seen near the mill gates. The management proposed to pay the wages but as only about ten or fifteen who too could not be identified by their jobbers went near the pay cabin the payment of wages was postponed.

NATIONAL PHYSICAL CULTURE INSTITUTE

FETS OF STRENGTH

The members of both the sexes of the National Physical Culture Institute will perform feats of strength and dexterity tomorrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m., at the Empire Theatre. The Institute, which is being conducted by Mr. K. G. Rao, has made its name. Mr. Rao is a physical culture

RAO RAJAJI OF SIKAR.

Maharaja Kalyansinghji Bahadur who has come from Dwarka for a short stay in Bombay.

expert of more than 20 years' experience, and he holds high class diplomas and medals from Europe and America.

IN AID OF NASIK COLLEGE

In aid of the Nasik College there will be held a fancy fair to-day at Ram Baug, C. P. Tank, which will be open to the public from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.

At 5 p.m. there will be a variety Entertainment under the auspices of the Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj, and at 9-30 p.m. a Concert of vocal and instrumental music will be given by Prof. Jaykar's Class.

CONGRATULATION TO DR. G. V. DESHMUKH

Under the auspicies of the Brahman Sabha there will be Pan Supari and Congratulation to Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, in honour of his being elected as Mayor of Bombay, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Shri Shankerwadi Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall.

"INTER-ALLIED DEBTS AND REPARATIONS."

A lecture will be delivered by Dr. N. J. Shah on "Inter-Allied Debts and Reparations" at 4 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the Commerce Graduates' premises, Dalal Street, Fort.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagavad Gita" at Shyamji Ladha Building Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

ARYA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

The 54th anniversary of the Arya Samaj will be held to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall when Sannyasis and Pandits will deliver addresses on social and religious subjects.

G.I.P. EMPLOYEES' GENERAL UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Staff and others of the G.I.P. Railway line will be held to-day (Saturday) at Dongri at 6 p.m. in the open maidan. Among the questions that will be discussed will be the following:—Amalgamation, forthcoming Bhuswal Conference, Union affairs, 8-hour duty, increase of pay.

LARGE SUM MISSING FROM SAFE

CHIEF CASHIER OF TURF CLUB UNDER ARREST

The arrest of Mr. M. P. Carey, Chief Cashier of the Western India Turf Club, on Thursday evening, has caused a great sensation among the racing public. It appears that, as a rule, the Turf Club's accounts are examined after the close of the racing season, which was being done for the past few days by Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co. On Thursday a sum of Rs. 57,000 was found missing from a safe which was locked. The police being informed, the investigation of the matter was taken up and Mr. Carey was placed under arrest, who, it was alleged, held the keys of the safe.

EUROPEAN'S PATHETIC GOOD-BYE.

SUICIDE DUE TO LOSS OF INTEREST IN LIFE.

Tragic circumstances in which Mr. Irit Dossan Moray, a European employeee of the Burma Oil Company, put an end to his life by taking opium were narrated on Friday afternoon at the Coroner's Court where an enquiry was held by the City Coroner into his death.

The deceased, it seems, lived with a friend at Vadala and was given to drinking. This appeared to have annoyed his office people who warned him against the habit. This apparently upset him. He was also said to be in financial difficulties and had lost interest in life, and told his friends about it.

On Thursday he got from his servant a rupee worth of opium a large part of which he swallowed.

He told his friend that he had taken opium and bade him a pathetic goodbye. He was removed to the E. G. Hospital where he died soon after.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SWADESHI MILLS CO. LTD.

DIVIDEND OF RUPEES FIFTEEN DECLARED.

A dividend of Rs. 15 per share was declared at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd., held on Friday afternoon. Mr. N. B. Saklatvala presiding on the occasion said that considering the times through which the Mill industry was passing, the profits could be considered satisfactory.

The audited balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1927 which was adopted among other things stated that profit for the year was Rs. 7,42,815-8-5. During the year the Company made contributions aggregating to Rs. 4262-8-0 to charitable institutions out of which Rs. 743-12-0 were donated to the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund.

The report stated as follows:—

The Company's claim against the Australian Government for value of 100 Bales of Yarn requisitioned by them during the War has been settled for Rs. 24,375/-.

The Directors have purchased, for the Company's requirements of long stapled Cotton, a Ginning Factory situated at Bhensa (Nizam Territory), and containig 24 Platts' Gins. The cost is about Rs. 57,000/- and the new Press which is intended to be put up will further cost about Rs. 25,000/-.

The Mills and Factories with their contents, and the stocks in Bombay and Up-country have been insured for Rs. 1,22,14,000/-.

After re-electing the retiring Directors on the Board and appointing Auditors, the meeting came to a close.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY. NEW YORK.

	April 13.
Previous Closing Rate	19.58
To-day's Opening Rate	19.53
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	19.77
Difference	plus .19

LIVERPOOL.

	April 13.
Previous Closing Rate	10.46
To-day's Opening Rate	10.52
Difference	plus .06
To-day's Closing Rate	10.51
Difference	plus .05

U.S.A. mills consumption of bales is estimated at 5 lakhs 81 thousand for the month of March.

Broach Expectations 379

HIGH COURT.

RESULT IN DAVE ASSAULT CASE

SECOND AND THIRD ACCUSED GET ONE YEAR FOR CAUSING HURT

The trial concluded on Friday at the High Court Sessions, of the case in which Naranji Premji, a cotton-broker, and five others were charged with attempting to murder one Anantram Dave, a police informant, in January last.

The jury unanimously found all the accused "not guilty" of attempt to murder, but found Nos. 2 and 3 (Abdul Kader Gulam Mahomed and Lavji Purshottam) who were arrested near the scene of offence, guilty of causing hurt. These two were sentenced to one year's hard labour each by Mr. Justice Baker and the others were acquitted.

Naranji Premji, the first accused, was enthusiastically cheered by the crowds. He was congratulated and profusely garlanded by his friends and admirers.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Solicitors, and Mr.

C. N. Kanuga, pleader, defended the first accused. The others were defended by Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, and Messrs. Vicaji, Mahale, Banaji and Desai respectively.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS.

The prosecution evidence having been over, the accused made their statements to the Court.

Naranji Premji, the first accused, stated that he did not know anything about the case. The complainant Dave bore ill-will towards him and falsely implicated him. The shop in question did not belong to him. The second accused was not in his employ.

Abdul Kader Gulam Mahomed, the second accused, denied the charge and stated that he was standing among the crowd when a Parsi gentleman arrested him.

Lavji Purshottam, the third accused, said he was going in a tram car when the two servants of Gigabhai Damodar against whom he had filed a case came up with three constables and got him falsely arrested.

Abu Premji Lakdawalla, the fourth accused, said on the day in question the complainant went to him and abused him, demanding money. As he refused, he was falsely implicated.

Mulji Dharamsi Desai, the fifth accused, said he had a tobacco shop. The complainant had gone to his place of residence and told him to settle Nandlal's case. As the accused refused, the complainant threatened that he would bring him into trouble. On the night in question at about 1 a.m. he was arrested by a police constable.

Mahomed Kassum, the sixth accused, said he used to attend the 'bidi' shop of his brother. One day he was talking to a victoria driver when he was arrested. He knew nothing about the case.

COUNSEL'S ADDRESS TO JURY.

As the defence had no witness to call, Counsel addressed the jury.

Mr. Binning, for the prosecution, said he did not press the case against accused Nos. 5 and 6, as the evidence against them was not strong enough. Counsel then referred to complainant's statement to the magistrate which he described as his "dying declaration."

Mr. Jinnah objected to calling it as such, as the complainant was still alive.

Mr. Binning agreed that it could not be regarded as a dying declaration. He then went on to say that the shop in the 'sutta gully' belonged to the first accused, and there was evidence to that effect. If the shop did not belong to him, how could a man go to him to demand money, and blackmail him and threaten to expose him to the police for gambling? If the shop did not belong to him the accused ought to have explained what was his business, which he had not done in his statement. As regards the assault, Counsel asked the jury not to regard with any importance the discrepancies in the evidence of witnesses regarding the exact position of the assailants and other minor points.

As regards the second accused, Mr. Binning pointed out that his clothes were blood-stained and he was arrested on the point by the Parsi witness. The third accused also ran into the tram car where he was arrested with an open knife in his hand. There was also evidence that the fourth accused was caught in the same car.

MR. JINNAH'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Jinnah, addressing for the first accused, said that the complainant had published a pamphlet making some allegations against the first accused, whereupon the latter filed a complaint of defamation, and there was a cross-complaint by the former. That did not prove that the accused wanted to kill the complainant or that he had employed others to do so.

There was also no evidence that the shop belonged to the first accused, or that gambling was carried on there, beyond the bare allegation by the complainant. A witness had deposed that he went to the shop and the betting was taken by somebody other than the accused. Nor was there any evidence that the accused paid the rent of the shop. No connection was proved between him and any of the other accused.

The first name mentioned by the complainant in his statement was that of the first accused. This was quite natural, as there was strong enmity between them. The complainant's evidence also conflicted with that of the other witnesses in several material particulars. Most of these were got-up witnesses.

It had become a fashion in Bombay, said Mr. Jinnah, to commit an accused person to the Sessions, though the law clearly required that a 'prima facie' case should be made out before committal to the Sessions.

Mr. Jinnah then commented on the 'farce' of identification parade. The police pick up any persons as 'panchas' and take their signature on the panchnama without properly explaining the document.

Mere presence at the scene of offence was not enough to convict a person, unless there was evidence of his being a party to the conspiracy or employing men for the purpose.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad and the other counsel then addressed the jury.

After his Lordship's summing up, the jury declared their verdict as above.

HIGH COURT PLEADER SUSPENDED

Mr. Dattatraya Narayan Deshpande, a High Court Pleader, has been suspended from practising by the High Court till he obtains his discharge from two insolvency matters.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: ARIES.

If to-day is your birthday, you possess a sound mind in a sounder body. You are also intelligent and diligent, but a cruel fate has ordained that you will have to serve, till you are on the point of becoming a granddad, persons who have more money than brains who travel in first-class or specials while you in the third class, or, sometimes, "on" the special durable shanks which nature mercifully gave you, knowing full well you won't have many times even an anna to pay tramfare. Such are the unscrutable ways of nature, which wise men call just and equitable, but which you refuse—rightly too—to believe! Pitt, it is said, drank port until he was hopelessly drunk, and the unfortunate clerk of the House had the resultant headache! You will be many times exactly in the same (or similar) plight as that miserable clerk ("kismat-ki kamnasibi," indeed!). The signs indicate however, that you will have bright brainy sons ("chips of the old bloke," as wags would say, varying the common phrase a bit) and their 'kismet,' being different from yours they will simply mint money (that is amass fortune and not commit the offence which carries with it 7 years' hard "majoori"). Your sons will then drink the richest wines, you will also follow suit (just to drown the memory of old sorrows) and the only unfortunate persons who will then get the resultant headache will be your (rather your sons') servants! Till those happy days dawn on you—and better late than never, you'll have the fairness to admit—keep smiling, and laughing, even though the whole world does not laugh with you but at you: and all's well that ends well.

Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1928.

The "National Herald" gives stunning news about "Men's Tyranny Over Women" in a five-column streamer. The next headline is genially argumentative, but Uncle Ben is a bit off his onions when he puts it this way:—

IF THE FORMER CAN MARRY THREE OR FOUR TIMES, WHY NOT THE LATTER ALSO ARE ALLOWED TO DO SO?

* * *

Why not? "Rather, rather, why not?" came a voice from one furnitured opposite!

The "Statesman" announces a method of self-vaccination, a professor's discovery. You vaccinate yourself and take the consequences without the aid of doctors. Enthusiasm for vaccination has already sagged among the medical profession.

* * *

Since the Reforms we have had a number of permanent committees and boards and tribunals for the comfort of bigwigs—things like the Tariff Board and the Public Services Commission and the Railway Rates Tribunal where men are overwhelmed with work on the three-to-five-thousand grade. Now the Tariff Board protests against living on the smell of oil rags before they have done with glass and chemicals.

* * *

The way out is to instal a special Tariff Board for oil. The Agricultural Commission is nearing its end, and stocks can be carried forward and preserved in oil.

* * *

The trouble with these happy bodies is that you don't know where they are. You can't say where Dr. Hyder, for instance, is—lecturing in Aligarh or sweating in Mahableshwar or semaphoring in the Assembly. The Tariff Board this time gives an alliterative keyword. In May they will be at Maymyo.

* * *

That's easy to remember. To trace them they should regulate their itinerary on the same principle. For example, January in Janjira, November in Novakhali, June in Junagadh. It doesn't matter to them where they are, and there will be no slipping for us as they wade in oil.

* * *

There is growth in political rhetoric. It was Bepin Chandra Pal who said, in his salad days, that if all Indians indulged in a simultaneous act of expectoration (excuse the round-about expression), the British were bound to be drowned. C. S. Ranga Iyer remarked in the Assembly that if all Indians fought in a campaign armed with pencils, there would be an end.

* * *

Now in a public meeting at Delhi, Maulana Mahomed Ali says that if all Indians breathed together, the British could be blown off. They breathe, but apparently they don't keep time.

* * *

In the Secretariat, officials in the afternoon snore together. Anyway replies take a long time coming. These little polemical thrills are, of course, a matter of grave moment to the C.I.D. I think it was after Bepin Pal's remark that they put in public offices the timid notice "Don't Spit."

* * *

The C.I.D. naturally look askance at Physical Culture Institutes where people practise breathing exercise. Anyway Maulana Mahomed Ali's speculation in pneumatics has gone on the file. The C.I.D. have long had an eye on him every moment he breathes, and to make things worse for India, the British have captured the air.

* * *

The Mir of Khairpur addressed the All-India Shiah Conference by proxy. His message is tuned on loyalty and faith in British pledges, and he has given Rs. 10,000 to the Conference for carrying the gospel forward. His recent tension with the authorities has, of course, eased considerably.

* * *

At the recent meeting of the British India Corporation, Cawnpore, Mr. Lilley presided. There was much talk, so let me quote:

Mr. Lilley, in concluding the debate, said that by arranging with some Bank he would try to repay the Re. 1 in one instalment.

I wonder what the fuss is about.

* * * *

"Why is the ship going so slow?" an old lady asked the captain of a liner in the midst of a heavy fog.

"The fog, madam," the captain answered.

"But it's quite clear above," the old lady persisted.

"Maybe, madam, but we're not going that way unless the boilers burst!"

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

6-30 B. R. Deodhar (of the Indian School of Music)—Vocal Music.

7-30 p.m. Interval.

9 0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices. An After-Dinner Concert. Emily Hewitt, Contralto. The Bombay Chamber Orchestra under the direction of Edward Behr.

9-30 p.m. Orchestra. Overture "Die Matrosen", Flotow (1812-1883). Three Dances from the Ballet "Cephale et Procris", Gretry (1741-1813). (1) Tambourin, (2) Menuetto, (3) Gigue. Duet for Flute and Clarinet. "Tarantelle", Saint Saens (1835-1921). Harry Lyttler, Flute; Louis Maunier, Clarinet.

9-55 p.m. Emily Hewitt. In Selected Songs.

10-5 p.m. Orchestra. Polka De Concert "La Belle Bordelaise", Lamotte. Solo Trumpet: Vasilieff Gavriloff. Selection "A Life for the Czar", Glinka (1804-1857).

10-25 p.m. Emily Hewitt. In Selected Songs.

10-35 p.m. Orchestra. Fantasia "An Evening with Liszt", Urbach.

11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1928.

IDEALS AND METHODS

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's presidential address at the thirteenth Punjab Provincial Conference is in many respects a remarkable performance, to judge even from the brief press reports of the address. It is bold, unconventional, clear-thought and constructive. The youthful Pandit is the coming man of India, and by sheer dint of earnestness and clear-headedness compels respectful consideration of his views. A good part of his speech was devoted to the outlining of the future State of India. He has read and seen enough of the world to be able to realise that to be really happy India needs to be free not only from foreign political bondage but also from economic subjection. He, therefore, suggests "a democratic socialistic State," which means not only that the Government of the country should be responsible to the people but also that it should own the means of production and distribution, that "we must cast out all parasites and drones, so that the many who utterly lack the good things of life may also share in them to some extent". In India where the traditions of her old village communities are still alive and where most land is practically owned by the State, an ideal socialistic State will not be wholly alien. Even in the progressive countries of the West the trend during the twentieth century towards socialism is unmistakable. The question everywhere is about the pace of the movement towards the socialistic ideal, the limitations of the ideal and the methods by which the ideal is to be achieved.

Mr. Nehru does not preach extreme socialistic views, nor does he advocate violent methods. "The way of violence" he says, "not being open to us in our present condition, the only other course is some form of intensive non-co-operation. . . . Acts of terrorism often have counter-revolutionary effect and for this alone apart from any other reason are injurious to our national cause. No nation has yet been built on such individual acts of terrorism." These sentiments show that, though Mr. Nehru sometimes speaks of the need for a revolutionary outlook, he uses the word "revolutionary" in much the same sense in which even Mahatma Gandhi calls himself a revolutionary. Mr. Nehru wants "some kind of intensive non-co-operation". We should have preferred some specific suggestions at least about the preparation for non-co-operation. Mr. Nehru also suggests that we must keep in the forefront of our programme the immediate withdrawal of the British army "since it is shameful and cowardly to seek for help from a nation which has in the past (oppressed) and is to-day oppressing us and preventing all growth". Here again the difficulty is how to bell the cat.

Speaking of the present policy of the country and the difficulties attending it, Mr. Nehru observes that Council work can help to create a right atmosphere in the country only if it is carried on with the idea always in view of effecting a peaceful revolution but that "our decorous parliamentarians cannot be mistaken for revolutionaries anywhere." But realising the gravity of the evil of communal strife, even apart from political party strife, he says that the communal evil spirit must first be exorcised. He suggests "sufficient safeguards" to be provided for the minorities and the replacing of the present system of territorial elections by "some method of election by economic units." But even if election by economic units is followed, say, by unions of peasants, factory workers, and professions of various kinds, territorial sub-divisions will still be necessary, and may bring in communalism, though in an attenuated form. Economic organisations, however, like Peasants' Unions can be useful in impressing upon the masses the need for safeguarding their common and genuine economic needs more than their separate communal claims. Mr. Nehru's views on the boycott of foreign cloth are sound. The boycott of only British cloth, he says, "may result in the British cloth coming to India in the guise of Japanese or American cloth". He adds: "An effective boycott is possible with Khadi and mill cloth co-operating even if a few mill-owners are agreeable to our conditions." It is sad to think that the boycott of foreign cloth has not yet emerged from the talking stage. Mr. Nehru, however, is a man of action and in spite of his preoccupations as a Secretary of the Congress, can do much to make the boycott a reality.

THE LURE OF LIQUOR REVENUE.

The resolution on the report of the Prohibition Finance Committee issued by the Government of Bombay is extremely disappointing and makes one doubt their much-advertised sympathy for prohibition. About three years ago they promised to bring about prohibition in fifteen years by steady enforcement of the policy of rationing. As they had accepted the principle of prohibition and urged only financial difficulties as impeding faster progress, the Prohibition Finance Committee was appointed to ascertain the total cost of prohibition and to suggest ways of making good the loss. The majority of the Committee estimated the total loss to Government at 6 crores annually, but they suggested that 4.3 crores could be made good by fresh sources of revenue. Some members, therefore, suggested various schemes of progressive prohibition in selected districts to minimise the loss of revenue. Now Government refuse to introduce prohibition in a single district and even as regards rationing, they say: "The time and stages of further reduction in the ration must be judged according to the circumstances of each year."

Though Government accept the figure of 6 crores as representing the total cost of prohibition, we cannot help feeling that the cost is much exaggerated. By a close examination of the various items involved, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar and Mr. R. G. Pradhan estimated the total cost to be 4-1|2 crores and showed how that amount could be made good through fresh taxation, which they hoped the people would bear for the sake of being free from the liquor demon. But let us assume that total prohibition throughout the Presidency is not immediately practicable, what is the difficulty of introducing it in a few districts according to one or other of the alternative plans suggested by various members of the Committee? Government have not a word to say about these alternative plans. If Government had decided to introduce prohibition in one district in each Division, the cost would have been less than one crore and they might have learnt from experience whether the cost of enforcing prohibition would be so high as it is made out to be. But their complete silence on the question of limited prohibition is very suspicious. Are they afraid that the success of prohibition in a few districts will raise a clamour for its extension to all districts? Government suggest that progress towards prohibition can be expedited by "the growing consciousness of the community that it has in its midst an evil which is to be alleviated or abated by the active force of public opinion." It is hard, indeed, for public opinion to make much headway when liquor is practically forced upon an unwilling public. However, in the absence of Government aids to prohibition, the public will have to devise plans of effective propaganda against liquor, including peaceful picketing of liquor shops. We suggest that a Prohibition League for the Presidency may be started immediately by the Bombay members of the All-India League and others who have faith in prohibition.

A BARREN RECORD.

The report of the Department of Industries for the year 1926-27 is for the most part a tale of things not done and of work scamped. It is in striking contrast with the excellent record of work done in the previous year when Mr. F. E. Bharucha was the Director for the whole year. Mr. Bharucha was forced to retire on the plea of superannuation, though his term of office could well have been extended at least till a new Director was appointed. But since the retirement of Mr. Bharucha in March 1927, a successor has not been appointed and, in the words of the report itself, the department has virtually "ceased to exist as an active organisation." Some of the duties of the Department have been transferred to the Collector of Bombay and to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Indeed, the process of gradual dismantling of the Department had began even when Mr. Bharucha was in office. It is about a year since the Committee appointed by Government to advise on the question of reorganising the Department submitted its report but we are told that the orders of Government are still awaited. It is acknowledged by all that in a Presidency like Bombay the possibilities of a well-managed Department of Industries are very great. Mr. Bharucha's work had shown good promise of a useful career for the Department. The prevailing industrial depression was in itself a special reason for prompt and efficient organisation of the Department. Government's callousness is, therefore, most reprehensible.

The report tells us, in connection with the proposed scheme for manufacturing pulp from bamboos in the forests of Kanara, that, according to the Officer in charge of Paper Pulp Section of the Forest Research Institute of Dehra Dun, sufficient quantities of bamboo would not be available for some years to work any paper pulp factory in Kanara on profitable lines. The public would like to know from Government full particulars as to what is the minimum quantity of bamboo necessary for running a pulp factory on a self-supporting basis, what is the quantity available in Kanara and what steps, if any, they have taken or are about to take for the intensive cultivation of bamboo in the forests of Kanara, and when they expect to be able to produce the required minimum of bamboo. A pulp factory has been suggested to Government off and on these fifteen years or more. The Industrial Commission recommended ten years ago that a Government pioneer factory should be started so that it would at least provide "adequate data to determine the commercial possibilities of the bamboo as a source of paper pulp." It is much to be regretted that the Bombay Government have not yet made even a beginning in the direction suggested. Mr. Bharucha had submitted to Government, shortly before his retirement a report on the possibilities of the Nasik Distillery turning out a larger quantity of spirit for industrial purposes. But Government have not yet taken any action whatsoever on Mr. Bharucha's recommendations. No State technical scholarships tenable abroad for higher study in industrial subjects have been awarded these three years; on the unconvincing plea of want of funds. Government ought to have considered that in the long run such scholarships more than repay the amount expended on them through the fuller utilisation of the resources of the Presidency. Altogether the report is a barren record and reflects little credit on Government. They can, however, yet make some amends by promptly reorganising and strengthening the Department of Industries on the lines suggested by the Industries Committee and by appointing a qualified Indian Director at the head of the Department. The Legislative Council has time and again assured Government that it would willingly vote ample funds for the department so long as it is placed in charge of an Indian Director.

THE FUTURE OF PERSONAL RULE IN INDIA.

WELCOME ORIENTATION OF POLICY.

(BY A. N. SUDARISANAM.)

The recent enunciation of the essentials of good government by three prominent Rulers,—Bikaner, Kapurthala and Bhopal—coupled with the memorandum on the subject prepared by the Viceroy clears the ground for forecasting the prospects of personal rule in the Indian States. So long as the Princes refrained from declaring their intentions, it was open to them to interpret their relations to their subjects in any manner they liked according to time and circumstances and it was also the essence of personal rule that the principles followed by a ruler were not necessarily binding upon his successors. In this way, the absolutism was retained intact. In place of individual will, we are now promised well-known canons of good government, which would not only limit and regulate a ruler's authority, but become the rights of the people which rulers of all time would be obliged to respect. The machinery of administration also would be modified accordingly to ensure continuity of action in place of a mutable agency dependent for its existence and functions upon the goodwill and outlook of the ruler. The large transformation in the general conception of personal rule is thus patent.

REIGN OF LAW.

The terms which the Maharajahs accept are even more significant. In the forefront they place the Reign of Law. If there is any factor inimical to the evils of personal rule, it is the reign of law. Once it is firmly installed, the Ruler foregoes one of his cherished powers and potent instruments for overawing his people. If despite its existence, he tends towards arbitrariness, it will be freely condemned as unjustifiable interference and not acquiesced in as the display of an attribute of personal rule. The usual prerogatives of Royalty will remain with the Ruler, but they cannot be used to defect the course of administration. Doubts regarding this may be set at rest as the Princes' declarations contemplate particularly the creation of an independent judiciary assured of tenure and adequate salary and endowed with powers to judge the legality of executive action. One defect there still remains. In the formulation of law, public opinion has not been assured its rightful place. The fiat of the Ruler or of the Executive or the sanction of a puppet legislature may continue to be the method of promulgating laws. If reform is not effected in this direction, the Reign of Law would be in danger of being undermined by the Executive in times of crisis. This, however, will not alter the fact that the establishment of the Reign of Law deprives personal rule of one of its cardinal attributes.

FIXED PRIVY PURSE.

Another projected reform is the fixing of the Civil List. It is a far-reaching measure which also cuts at the root of personal rule. Once a division is made in the budget between the privy purse and public expenditure, directly it follows, that taxation becomes amenable to public opinion, legislature or no legislatures. A fiat alone will not suffice to justify a demand unless a Prince dares public obloquy or the risk of a sharp rebellion or revolution. He may decide upon appropriating as big a share as he pleases for himself. But when that quota is settled, the rest of the revenue can be raised or fluctuations therein tolerated, only for well-defined purposes about whose merits the people can form their own opinion and if possible press upon the attention of the authorities. The point is, the Ruler's right to tax the people ceases to be absolute and becomes conditioned by the benefits he can promise in return. It is significant that he may feel competent to remove an existing tax or cess as a Royal boon. That is, he retains the 'prerogative' to bring about the latter, but he cannot with equal facility levy a tax on his own initiative or responsibility. He may possibly administer the funds set apart for the State. But that would be the act of an irresponsible Executive, as is common in British India and not the distinguishing feature of monarchical rule. Among the other measures promised are, security of public service, which would place the administrative machinery of the State practically outside the control of the Ruler, so long as the officials discharge their stated duties faithfully. Similarly security of life and property assured to the subjects in effective form, also limits the authority of the Ruler to do evil. Even to do good he must refrain from arbitrary action, if it infringes private rights.

Thus upon examination of some of the reforms foreshadowed by the Princes, it will be seen that they are calculated to curtail the powers inherent in personal rule and make it approximate to constitutional administration. It is a change which will be hailed with delight from all quarters.

But besides the loss of power internally through voluntary surrender, there are external circumstances which tend to divest Princely rule in India of its distinctive character. Politically over the Indian Rulers is a Paramount Power which allows them only semi-sovereign rights. They are subject in the last resort to the supervision and control of a superior authority. The States form but part of a larger whole. A separate political or economic existence for them is practically inconceivable. If the State itself comprising as it does of the Ruler and his subjects, cannot claim individuality, still less can the Ruler's will reign supreme

The 'raison d'etre' of full-fledged personal rule is derived from military necessities. Certainly its origin in India was so. The first contact of Indian Princes with the British was in their capacity as warrior-kings. Nothing but centralised authority could have been thought of then. Times of peace have not only changed the duties of Rulers, but the Paramount Power has divested the Princes of all initiative and control, in military matters and thus removed the fundamental sanction of personal rule in India.

In civil administration, too, the Indian Prince is encompassed by the authority of the Political Agent of the British. 'Internal sovereignty' which alone is what he can claim, has to coexist with the authority of the Resident who exercises many rights in the name of paramountcy in administrative and judicial matters.

Taking all internal and external circumstances as they exist or are likely to develop in the Indian States, there can be little doubt that the Princes cannot claim to be absolute monarchs, but are really titular administrators working under well-defined conditions.

ADVANTAGES OF HEREDITARY RULE.

At least three factors would distinguish them from paid officers. The first is that the Prince's position is a hereditary one and thus a hallowed office in the eyes of the people. 'Noblesse Oblige' wields no inconsiderable influence in human relations. Out of this arises the second advantage, viz., the subjects' loyalty and affection for the royal dynasty. The Ruler and his people can feel themselves one and indissoluble and with mutual confidence achieve results beyond the capacity of the best of paid officials. Thirdly the hereditary sovereign exercises prerogatives denied to others, by means of which he has extensive scope for humanising the administrative machinery and spreading happiness and contentment among his people. These surviving attributes do not constitute the essence of personal rule, but are just those valuable elements which added to constitutional administration would save the latter from functioning as a soulless automatic machine.

Certain conclusions follows from the foregoing considerations. First is that the duties of Royalty under the new conditions are strictly defined and the im-

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of The Day

Mistaken Policy.

The Japanese Government, having obtained a fresh lease of life at the recent general elections, appears determined to crush the growing influence of the working classes on the political life of the country. The elections showed that only two candidates could secure seats in the Diet on a Labour ticket and the combination of bourgeois parties now in the saddle again evidently imagines that only an immediate campaign against Socialists and Labour agitators of every variety will root out the danger which the privileged classes foresee in the unchecked diffusion of Socialist ideas. So the agitators are denounced as violent Communists and are being arrested on a large scale. But this is a mistaken policy and will only drive discontent under the surface. The unrest amongst the masses is due to the growing unemployment and the increased costliness of living. As Mr. Ikuo Oyama, the Chairman of the Rodo-Nominto, the Labour-Farmer Party in Japan, declared in a special interview with the "Japan Times" on the eve of the elections "the prevailing suffering of the masses was due to the effects of the Capitalist system of economy." "The farmers are groaning" he declared, "under the heavy taxes and immense debts while the tenants are revolting against the high-handed measure of the landlords." Japan is sure to have before long a great proletariat upheaval.

What The British Showed King Amanullah

"Yaffle," the inimitable satirist of the "New Leader," the British Labour journal, makes some penetrating remarks about the motives which prompted the British Government to exhibit for the special edification of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan the military and naval might of the Empire. He observes ironically: "I repudiate the idea that King Amanullah was invited here because we want to tie him up in some way before he commits himself to a trade agreement with Russia." England's purpose was absolutely altruistic. "He was invited," "Yaffle" says, "because we naturally want this man, who has never been out of his country before to see what an enlightened Christian country is like before he goes to the Moscow Theatre and sees the lower orders sitting in the stalls." That is why he was taken to Hendon "to see the latest Christian way of blowing people to pieces." This must have shown him, "Yaffle" declares, "how we have advanced since we dropped bombs on his own Capital in 1919."

A Compliment.

"Yaffle" pays King Amanullah a great compliment for having been "alone among Muslim rulers" to grant equality of status to women. England shows him, "Yaffle" points out, how "both the new and old style of Mahomedan can be satisfied," when he sees the woman question presented to him in the country in two aspects. "On the one hand" King Amanullah can see in England "women going about unveiled, at both ends." "On the other hand," "Yaffle" remarks, "he can read how medical students are now demanding that women in future be forbidden to study medicine at hospitals because their presence disturbs the male students and puts them off their work and, what is worse to a student, off their games"!

Bad Form.

We hope those members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation who indulged at its Thursday's meeting in captious criticism of a President of that body who had become 'functus officio' and to whom the customary and formal vote of thanks was to be given realise that it is bad form to adopt the attitude they did on these valedictory occasions. For the members of a civic body the opportunities to dilate upon the administrative short-comings of their President are by no means limited and the day when the President of the year gone-by makes room for his successor is hardly the proper time to indulge in carping criticism and thus mar the polite harmony of a formal farewell. Much less, indeed, is it proper on such an occasion to shower upon him fulsome flattery.

Great Expectations.

To utter a series of pleasant, post-prandial platitudes concerning the labours of a Commission of Inquiry into such a vital problem as Indian agricultural development, without giving the least idea of the results of the inquiry is a feat of considerable skill and political ingenuity and Lord Linlithgow has achieved it. In the farewell dinner given to him and his colleagues by some members of the Bombay Dyarchy at Mahableshwar he enunciated well-known aphorisms, such as "industry requires raw materials and a market for finished products" and that "in the advancement of agriculture the leaders of public opinion have a great opportunity." The optmistic tone of the speech should induce people to expect great things from the Commission's labours. We hope they will not be disappointed.

Unfair.

The British Press and certain Anglo-Indian journals have been supplied with advance copies of "India in 1926-27," the official volume compiled by the Government of India as the annual record of "moral and material progress" of this country. This arrangement of favouring certain journals while the Indian Press is denied the courtesy of review copies being sent to it at the same time is an unfair method of securing laudatory attention to the record of British administration in India during the year 1926-27. The advance puff in the "Times of India" and the encomiums of the "Daily Telegraph" of London will be unable, however, to obscure the real issue in India, the vital problem of how to avoid Indian poverty. As the "Daily Herald" truly remarks millions of Indians live on "the very margin of subsistence" and British responsibility for this state of affairs cannot be explained away in felicitously phrased narrations meant to distract attention from the fact that the nation-building activities of the administration are deliberately being starved in every province in India.

THE MARTYRED DEAD OF INDIA

FREEDOM THE ONLY WORTHY MEMORIAL

GO BACK TO N. C. O. AND KHADDAR

CLOSE OF NATIONAL WEEK OBSERVANCE

"Remember the Jallianwalla Baugh Massacre. Let every drop of innocent blood spilt on that field remind and inspire you to maintain the vow of patriotism and Swadeshi. Reply British imperialism by mass organisation." This was the gist of speeches delivered at the public meeting held at the Congress House, on Friday evening in the annual observance of the most tragic and blood-curdling incident of India's history. With this meeting the National Week which was being observed in Bombay and throughout India with enthusiasm came to an end. Vir Wamanrao Joshi presided on the occasion.

At the outset, an inspiring message from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was read to the audience. It said: "May living India remember that freedom is the only memorial worthy of the martyred dead whom we commemorate during this National Week."

UNPARALLELED INCIDENT IN WORLD'S HISTORY.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, addressing the meeting, touchingly referred to the Jallianwalla Bagh incident, and said there was not a single soul in India who could forget that terrible massacre. It would have moved a heart of stone to remorse. Hundreds of helpless Indians were made to crawl at the point of the bayonet and mercilessly shot. No parallel to this incident could be found in the history of the world. Any independent and self-respecting nation could not have tolerated such barbarity. Yet General Dyer, who was responsible for this tragedy, not only remained unpunished, but got his pension regularly. The speaker said India could get no justice unless she organised helself to resist the wanton attacks made on her self-respect and freedom.

TAKE VOW OF SWADESHI AND SWARAJ.

The speaker next referred to the Non-Co-operation Movement which was the result of the indignation felt by the whole nation at the dastardly incident. Mahatma Gandhi emerged like a spark with the gospel of Non-co-operation and mass organisation as a fitting reply to the arrogance of the British. He waged a non-violent war on Lancashire cloth and preached the message of the Charka and Khaddar which would feed millions of hungry Indians. The whole country was aroused with the fervent desire for Swaraj. The Charka taught even the poorest to be a patriot, and it looked as if India would come into her own very soon. But a slough set in. The movement lost its strength more on account of the weakness of the people than any defects in the principle. But the speaker was convinced that it was Swadeshi and Khaddar alone that would make India economically free and, consequently, politically free. He appealed to the audience to remember the Jallianwalla Bagh Day and take the vow of Swadeshi and Swaraj.

Coming next to the communal question, he said complete communal unity must be the foundation of national independence. He urged every Indian to sink his difference and join the fight for freedom.

ENLIST MASS SUPPORT.

Mr. Jhabvala pleaded for revolutionising the Congress by gradually enlisting the support of the masses. He cited the example of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and said that a new spirit was coming in Indian nationalism. Like every other nation she was slowly recognising that the real power lay in the organisation of the masses. He hoped the Congress would divert its attention more to the organisation of the peasants than Council-entry which had only proved a big farce and mockery. If India had the strength of the 98 per cent. of her toiling humanity she would attain Swaraj in notime.

Mr. Nimbkar and several other speakers laid great stress on the organisation of the masses.

BACK TO N.-C.-O. & KHADDAR.

"Back to Non-Co-operation: back to Khaddar" was the slogan of Vir Wamanrao Joshi who is a confirmed Non-Co-operator. To his mind there was no other effective weapon to oppose the tyranny of a foreign Government. He still hoped the good old days would be re-enacted but in a more forceful manner. He dwelt at length on the constructive qualities of Khaddar propaganda and concluded with a fervent appeal to remember the Jallianwalla Bagh and many other wrongs that were perpetrated on India and renew with double vigour the campaign for Swaraj.

The meeting came to a close late in the evening. A good quantity of Khaddar was sold after the termination of the meeting.

VAISHAK BATHING TRAGEDY

12 PERSONS INJURED.

RAWALPINDI, April 13.

On the occasion of the Vaishak bathing festival yesterday two motor lorries full of passengers collided on the Saidpore-Rawalpindi road, this resulting in injuries to 12 passengers including several ladies. The injured were taken to the Dayanand Mission Hospital at Murree Road and were attended to. Two persons are lying in a precarious condition. The police have arrested the driver of one lorry.—A. P.

ARYAN YOUTH CONFERENCE.

MR. VASVANI'S APPEAL FOR BRAHMACHARYA

RAWALPINDI, April 13.

Mr. Vasvani presiding over the Aryan Youth Conference at Rawalpindi urged young men to observe Brahmacharya. He asked them not to expect much from debates in the Assembly and Legislative Councils which could not build a new India. In young men filled with love of Indian culture and the spirit of sacrifice rested the hope of the country.—A. P.

ROUND-UP OF ALLEGED GANG OF DACOITS

POSSE OF POLICE KEPT AT BAY FOR WHOLE NIGHT.

RAWALPINDI, April 13.

The report of an encounter between a party of police and a gang of alleged dacoits has been received from a village near Rawalpindi. On receipt of information that a party of suspects alleged to have been absconding long was present in the village, the Sub-Inspector of Mandra with a posse of police hastened to the spot. The police surrounded the house occupied by the suspects whereupon it is alleged a fight ensued, the suspects firing from inside the house and the police replying from outside. After an encounter which lasted the whole night and on the arrival of police reinforcements next morning, the whole gang of fourteen persons, with booty, guns and cartridges, stated to have been in their possession, was arrested.—A. P.

DEATH OF LEADING RICE MERCHANT OF RANGOON

RANGOON, April 13.

Aga Mahomed Hossain Hamadanee, a leading rice merchant and broker, a member of the first Burma Legislative Council and Vice-President of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce died this morning. The rice markets were closed to-day in his honour.—A. P.

ADVERSE WINDS IN ATLANTIC

GRAVE FEARS REGARDING "BREMEN"

LONDON, April 12.

Washington.—According to the latest bulletins of the Weather Bureau "Bremen" will probably encounter strong winds in the West Atlantic assuming gale proportions to-night.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 13.

Till 10-30 a.m. there has been no news of "Bremen." It was last sighted at sea at half-past three yesterday afternoon. Weather reports in the Atlantic are adverse. The "Majestic" one day out from Southampton has sent a radio message that a heavy head-wind has developed, enough to affect the fliers seriously. "Bremen" has no wireless and does not carry life saving appliances. Fliers' rations consist of eighteen beef sandwiches, six oranges, six bananas, some chocolate and nine flasks of beeftea, tea and coffee.—Reuter.

London.—The German Trans-Atlantic fliers were last seen 880 miles due west of Ireland dead on course.—Reuter.

REDUCING COST OF PRODUCTION

PROPOSED COMBINE OF BRITISH MILLS

COTTON YARN ASSOCIATION'S STATEMENT

LONDON, April 13.

The Cotton Yarn Association has issued a statement with reference to the proposed combine of mills in the American section of the spinning industry estimating that at least 130 thousand sterling or 65 hundred sterling per mill could be saved every year in the cost of production, the estimate being based on a combination of twenty mills. Savings would be effected in overhead, salaries and fees, lower cost of cotton due to bulk purchases and increased selling efficiency.—Reuter.

SIMONITES ARRIVE AT MARSEILLES

SIR JOHN DECLINES TO BE INTERVIEWED

LONDON, April 13.

Marseilles.—Sir John Simon and members of the Royal Commission arrived here to-day. Sir John declined to be interviewed.—Reuter.

GENEVA OPIUM CONVENTION PROTOCOL

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT'S PROPOSAL

LONDON, April 13.

Ottawa.—The House of Commons today approved of the Geneva Opium Convention Protocol.—Reuter.

POONA MUNICIPALITY TO PRESENT ADDRESS TO MR S. C. BOSE

POONA CITY, April 13

The Poona City Municipality on the motion of Mr. D. V. Gokhale has resolved to present an address to Mr. Subash Bose, President-elect of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference to be held at Poona.—A. P.

TROUBLE OVER QUESTION OF TEMPLE ENTRY

FIGHT BETWEEN NAIRS AND EZHAVAS

MADRAS, April 13.

The Trivandrum correspondent of the "Madras Mail" reports that a fight took place between Nairs and Ezhavas on the question of temple entry near Varkals. It appears that the usual procession of the local temple was proceeding when certain Ezhavas appeared insisting on entry into the temple. Objections by the Nairs led to a fight. It is reported that Ezhavas attacked Nair women and set fire to the Uttupura (free feeding house for Brahmins). Two Nairs, one Ezhava and two children died.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY BYE-ELECTION RESULT

KARACHI, April 13.

The Assembly bye-election for the seat in the Legislative Assembly rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas has resulted in the election of Mr. Lalchand Navalrai. Mr. Lalchand Navalrai secured 3,865 votes while his rival Mr. S. C. Shahani got 2,979 votes.—A. P.

NEW RAILWAY RECORD

NON-STOP RUN FROM LONDON TO EDINBURGH

DRIVER AND FIREMAN TO CHANGE WHILE TRAIN RUNS

LONDON, April 12.

Rugby.—All railway records for non-stop runs will be eclipsed on May 1, on which date the London and North-Eastern Railway will inaugurate the service on which the famous "Flying Scotsman" train will travel without stopping from London to Edinburgh. This is a distance of 392 miles and it surpasses the present non-stop record of the London, Midland and Scottish Railways' "Royal Scot" from Euston to Carlisle.

A fleet of ten new engines will be employed on the London-Edinburgh service and this exceptionally long run is rendered possible by the employment of a specially-designed locomotive tender containing a corridor to enable the driver and the fireman of the engine to be changed during the journey, while the train is in motion.—B. O. W.

FIRST INDIAN SECULAR BISHOP

CONSECRATION FUNCTION AT MANGALORE

MANGALORE April 13

Mangalore is agog with unstinted enthusiasm at the historic function that will be witnessed on Sunday morning when the first Indian secular bishop of latin rite, the Right Reverend Valerine D'Souza will receive his episcopal consecration. People are pouring in from all over the district and principal cities of India. Hundreds of priests are arriving. More than twenty thousand of people are expected to attend the imposing ceremony as the occasion is unprecedented in the annals of the Roman Catholic Church in India. Many distinguished prelates including bishops and archbishops from different places have arrived, and many more are expected.

The consecration function will take place in he specious local Cathedral. It will be followed by the feeding of the poor irrespective of caste or creed. In the evening a grand reception will be held at which addresses will be presented to the New Bishop. It is proposed to present him with a new motor car and a purse.

LORD BIRKENHEAD IN BERLIN

HOPES FOR FRIENDLY COOPERATION AMONG EUROPEAN PEOPLE

LONDON, April 13.

Berlin.—Lord Birkenhead, his son and a party of the members of the House of Commons have arrived here on few days visit.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, April 13.

Berlin.—Lord Birkenhead is the guest of the Chairman of the Dresdner Bank who is also President of the Wannsee Golf Club which has invited Lord Birkenhead, Lord Ashfield and other Parliamentary golfing enthusiasts familiarly known as "Brigands" to play at the Berlin's finest golf club.

GERMANY'S WONDERFUL RECOVERY.

The British Ambassador and many persons prominent in German public life were present at a dinner given in honour of the visitors yesterday evening at which Lord Birkenhead spoke paying tribute to Germany's wonderful recovery from defeat. He expressed a hope for future friendly co-operation among the peoples of Europe.

Lord Birkenhead will be entertained by Herr Stresemann in the course of an informal stay.—Reuter.

Lahore.—In connection with the discovery of a lady's cut in two found in a box floating on a canal twenty miles north of Lahore, the Police have made the further arrest of a woman, who, it is stated has turned approver and been given conditional pardon.—A. P.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR

SIR F. SYKES IN THE RUN

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The "Daily Mail" understands that Sir Frederick Sykes will be offered the Governorship of Bombay.—Reuter.

(General Sir Frederick Sykes who according to the "Daily Mail" is in the run for the Governorship of Bombay, was prominently connected with the Intelligence Branch of India in 1905 and 1906 and has seen much of war service. He represents the Hallam Division of Sheffield in the House of Commons since 1922. He has held several positions in the League of Nations and was the Chief of British Air Section at the Peace Conference. He was also a member of the Imperial War Cabinet in 1919.

He is an authority on aviation, and has published a book on "Aviation in Peace and War").

BOMB OUTRAGE IN MILAN

HEAVY LIST OF CASUALTIES

KING EMMANUEL'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

SAVED BY THE CLOCK

MILAN, April 12.

Fourteen persons were killed and forty injured as the result of a bomb explosion in Julius Caesar Square just before the King opened the Trade Annual Fair. Despite the outrage the King carried out his programme driving through the grounds and visiting the pavilions.

The fair at Milan is held every year under the name of the "International Sample Fair" in permanent buildings near the outskirts of the town. It remains open for several weeks and is one of the greatest of its kind held on the Continent being almost comparable to the Deipzig Fair in importance, as it attracts visitors from all parts of the world. King Victor Emmanuel has made a practice of opening it for some time.

After the inauguration of the fair, King Victor Emmanuel visited the hospital and spoke to the victims the outrage.

The Prefect of Milan has instituted an inquiry with a view to discovering the miscreants responsible for the bomb outrage. Many detectives have been arriving here from Rome. The Mayor of Milan has placed at the disposal of the Police 100,000 lire as a reward to any one giving information leading to the discover of the culprits.

The bomb was concealed in a lamp post. It exploded just before the passage of the Royal procession which, however, continued its progress.—Reuter.

SAVED BY THE CLOCK

KING EMMANUEL'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

LONDON, April 12.

Milan.—Most of the victims of the bomb were women and children. It was the fragments of the lampost which were principally responsible for the terrible slaughter. The King's life was evidently saved by the fact that the clock regulating the infernal machine was inaccurately set. Panic followed the explosion, cries of terror mingling with the shrieks of agony of the victims. A terrible spectacle was presented by the many horribly mutilated bodies lying in all directions.—Reuter.

GIRL'S HEAD SEVERED

HARROWING SHRIEKS OF VICTIMS

LONDON, April 12.

Milan—The king probably owed his life to the fact that he went directly to the fair from the station instead of following the plan published in newspapers. It is believed that the clockwork bomb was placed in the street lamp opposite to the entrance to the Fair at night timed to explode when the King reached the gates of the Square which was crowded People near the lamppost were blown to pieces. A girl's head was entirely severed and a lamppost were entirely severed and a Fascist boyscout was shockingly mutilated. The bodies were laid out on the Fair grounds, the sombre spectacle contrasting with the gala decocations.—Reuter's Special.

HAVOC OF BOMB EXPLOSION

LONDON, April 12.

Milan.—Bomb exploded ten minutes before the arrival of the Royal procession. The victims included five Alpine troops lining the route. The crowds deliriously cheered the King on the conclusion of the latter's visit to the hospital to see the injured people.—Reuter.

HUNDRED ARRESTS MADE

ELABORATE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

LONDON, April 13.

Milan.—Hundred arrests have been made mostly as a precautionary measure in connection with the bomb outrage. All lampstandards have a small opening about a yard from the ground used for the inspection of cables. It is believed that the criminals disguished as workmen pretending to effect repairs comfortably placed the bomb at the base. The Outrage is variously attributed to anti-Fascists and anarchists. Elaborate measures are being taken to prevent excitable fascists venting their rage on the supposed criminals.—Reuter's Special.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT ON SIG MUSSOLIN

LUGANO, April 13.

A message from Como says that a powerful bomb was found on the railway line over which Signor Mussolini's train had to pass on his return to Rome. Attached to the bomb was a thread the other end of which was held by a man who was hiding near the track. The man has been arrested.—Reuter.

PERSONS KILLED IN MILAN OUTRAGE

LONDON, April 13.

Paris.—Persons killed in the Milan outrage include six soldiers, two nuns and four children.—Reuter.

KIDNAPPING SCARE IN AHMEDABAD

CITIZENS SUBMIT PETITION DIST. MAGISTRATE

AHMEDABAD, April 13.

A petition signed by about 500 citizens of Ahmedabad has been submitted to the District Magistrate requesting him to take immediate action for preventing the kidnapping of children in the City. It is stated in the petition that there are wide-spread rumours in the city that certain persons have been specially engaged for kidnapping children, and that a good number of children it is feared will be carried away in a few days.—A. P.

Mr. Vasvani reached Amritsar on Friday where he will preside over the anniversary of the Shri Ram Ashram. From Amritsar he proceeds to Meerut where he addresses meetings on Saturday and Sunday.

RIFLES ACCIDENTALLY DISCHARGED

2 KILLED : 3 INJURED

LONDON, April 13.

Milan.—During a military inspection of the Carboccio barracks a soldier was holding his rifle between his knees while adjusting his belt when the weapon discharged into a group of soldiers, killing two and injuring three.—Reuter.

COSTES AND LEBRIX FLY FOR ROME AND PARIS

LONDON, April 13.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message states that the airmen Costes and Lebrix hopped off from Aleppo, at 9 this morning, and expect to reach Rome, to-morrow, morning and paris to-morrow evening.—Reuter.

ABOLITION OF WAR.

MOVE FOR A WORLD WIDE TREATY

LONDON, April 13.

New York.—Senator Kellogg has invited Britain, Germany, Italy and Japan to join France and the United States in a negotiation for a world-wide treaty binding nations not to make war.—Reuter.

"NEW STATESMAN" ON WAR PATH

NO FURTHER SELF-GOVERNMENT "FEASIBLE"

INDIAN LEADERS' "SILLY CLAIMS"

In an article entitled "Indian Claims and English Insults", the "New Statesman" says:—

Certain articles and comments that have appeared in our columns during the past few weeks relating to the task of the Simon Commission have received an unusual amount of attention and adverse criticism throughout the Indian Nationalist Press. Much of that attention would appear to be due to the fact that Indian Nationalists have in the past—quite rightly—regarded this journal as one that was friendly to Nationalist aspirations. So we were; and so we remain. And if we have felt obliged to point out that in connection with the Simon Commission a good many, if not the majority, of Indian leaders have been making fools of themselves, we have done so in strong language perhaps, but certainly with no unfriendly intention. Nationalist "aspirations" are all very well, but when they pass all reasonable limits and are expressed in an attempt to bully England into surrender by a flamboyant boycott of an unexpectedly well composed Commission, then we are bound to protest against such blind folly in fairly emphatic terms.

The comment of ours which has aroused the most criticism, has indeed been widely described as an "insult" to India, appeared in our issue of December 31st last. . . . . In India "we cannot, in fact, 'negotiate' at all; we can only impose this settlement or that." It is an unfortunate position, but until the Hindu and Moslem leaders of India are prepared to accept responsibility for the maintenance of law and order without calling for the help of British troops there would seem to be no way out of it.

The head and front of our offending is contained in the sentence which we have quoted. Yet it certainly is not an insult; it is not even an expression of opinion; it is plain statement of fact. Any settlement that can be imagined, even if it embodied every demand of the Indian National Congress, would be, in present circumstances, an "imposed" settlement—a settlement, that is to say, which would not stand for a day, or ever, indeed, come into effective operation at all, unless there were British troops there to protect it, and to "impose" it upon the heterogeneous mixture of races and creeds of which modern India is composed.

It is necessary to recur again and again to this point, because it is one that Indian politicians, almost without exception, steadily refuse to face. Yet until they face it there can be no serious discussion—still less "negotiations" or "conferences of plenipotentiaries"—about the future Government of India. Mr. Collins and Mr. Griffith did not ask us to leave our army in Ireland; on the contrary, they insisted upon its instant withdrawal, knowing that they were quite capable of ruling their own country. Are there any responsible Indian leaders who would ask for the withdrawal of the British Army from India, who would indeed regard such a withdrawal as other than a base betrayal of their cause? Do those two prominent "boycotters", Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Pundit Motilal Nehru, desire us to leave them alone? The latter might perhaps declare on a platform that he does so desire, but if he had the slightest reason to fear that his desire might be fulfilled he would be the first to fall on his knees and eat his words, and beg us to stay—since if we were to go he and his like would immediately become nobodies.

Such plain language as this is, no doubt, rude; but the Indian leaders have been talking so much dangerous nonsense lately that they froce us to speak plainly and rudely. We wish them no evil, on the contrary, we wish to see them develop a much greater capacity than they have at present for really authoritative leadership. Instead they seem merely to be trying to let loose forces which they cannot themselves even hope to be able to control. Nehru, the other day, demanded immediate Dominion Home Rule, but only as "a step towards complete independence." How are we to answer such insincere and nonsensical rhetoric? If we were to retire to-morrow India would immediately break up in a congeries of innumerable petty tyrannies, and Nehru and his friends would be left out altogether, since they do not possess even the minimum qualifications that are required of a successful tyrant.

The proposal that a native Indian army should be created in a decade or so to replace our own is plausible enough on the face of it. But it does not seem to be a very practical proposal. There are two difficulties. The first is that, even on the small scale now being attempted, volunteers for the commissioned ranks are few, and not of very good quality. There is plenty of material, but many of the best men have married very young, refuse to leave their wives and children for the loneliness of barrack life, and are intolerant of all forms of military discipline. Of those who do seek commissions the majority altogether refuse to serve in purely Indian regiments, often prefer, indeed, to retire—after having passed through Sandhurst—rather than to give up their professional association with their European soldier colleagues. The second difficulty is that, even if it were possible to form efficient units—regiments, brigades, divisions—on a purely native basis, such an army would have no reasonable chance of remaining an army in the absence of any strong foreign central co-ordinating authority. Possessing no common loyalty, it would break up into hundreds of armies.

The honest facing of facts of this kind—which Indian leaders in their hearts understand at least as well as we do—is a quite indispensable preliminary to any serious discussion of the present possibilities of enlarging the sphere of Indian self-government. Probably no further enlargement is at all feasible just now—but to assert even that much definitely would be to anticipate the findings of the Royal Commission. Minor improvements, especially in connection with Provincial autonomy, may be practicable. But the Central Government must remain essentially autocratic until the day comes when the Indian leaders can say, "Now you may go, we need your bayonets no longer." That day is not likely to come very soon. Meanwhile we can only regard demands for "independence" or "Dominion Status" as mere rhetorical insincerities. We do not insult India by referring to these obvious facts. It is they who insult us by assuming that we may be bullied or persuaded into shutting our eyes to them. If they talk nonsense we can reply only with silence, or with words which they take for insults. When they begin to talk sense, and abandon their "boycotting" and their silly claims for "national independence", some useful conversation may become possible.

LOCK-OUT OF METAL WORKERS

QUARTER MILLION MEN AFFECTED

OFFICIAL EFFORTS TOWARDS SETTLEMENT

LONDON, April 13.

Berlin.—Quarter million metalworkers of Saxony have been locked out owing to 20,000 of them going on strike. Official efforts are being made to settle the dispute.—Reuter.

According to a Reuter message dated 6th April the Association of Saxon Metal-working Industry has decided to declare lockout from April 12. The decision which follows strike of 20,000 metal-workers will affect two-hundred thousand metal workers.

SITUATION IN IRAQ

JAFAR-AMERY POURPARLERS

LONDON, April 12.

Since he arrived in London, Jafar Pasha, the new diplomatic Agent for Iraq met Mr. Amery and exchanged views with regard to the situation in Iraq. Jafar Pasha was gratified at the selection of Sir Gilbert Clayton to settle the differences between Ibn Saud and King Feisal. He did not attach any importance to the alleged tribal movements which Iraqians knew could not attain any real success against organised forces.—Reuter.

LISTING SECURITIES IN WALL STREET.

LONDON CONSOL'S MARKET DISLIKE IDEA

LONDON, April 12.

The London consols market dislike idea of listing of British gilt-edged securitise in Wall Street and hope that the proposal to list two premier Government stocks, namely, the five per cent. war loan and the four per cent. funding loan will not finally be effected.

The "Financial News" says:—"We are not accustomed to our sedate investments moving two points in one afternoon, but if New York list them the day may come when our leading securities become gambling counters of the West."—Reuter's Special.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM

HEATED DISCUSSION IN THE LEAGUE

LONDON, April 12.

Geneva.—The Advisory Committee of the League on traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs opened its eleventh session publicly. In the course of discussion on Chinese seizures Mr. Chao said that he regretted that the Chinese returns were regarded as incomplete. He declared that the Chinese Government desired to furnish a full and prompt report. M. Delevengue urged prompt communication of such returns. Mr. Sato suggested that a copy of the Chinese returns should be communicated simultaneously to the Japanese Minister at Peking. Mr. Chao asked that a similar procedure should be applied with regard to seizures in Japan.

Sir John Campbell (India) reminded the Committee that Government control over narcotics existed for many years in India. M. Delevingue expressed disappointment at some of the replies of Governments on the resolution dealing with the leakage of drugs into illicit traffic.—Reuter.

RAID ON SECRET MEETING

JAPANESE POLICE ARREST SEVERAL PERSONS

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF COMMUNIST TELEGRAMS

LONDON, April 13.

Tokio.—The police raided a secret meeting and arrested a dozen members of the recently-dissolved Labour League Council. Other arrests have also been made at Kyoto. It is reported that the police in the course of domiciliary searches discovered a number of telegrams from the notorious Japanese Communist, Katayama, who is at present in Moscow.—Reuter.

ECHO OF HUNSAPURI RIOT

APPEALS OF ACCUSED DISMISSED

NAGPUR, April 13.

Mr. Prideaux, Additional Judicial Commissioner, has dismissed the appeals preferred by four Mahomedan accused who were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life in what is known as the Hunsapuri riot case, in which one Hindu was assaulted and done to death during the last Hindu-Muslim riots at Nagpur.—A. P.

ALLEGED CHEATING

LUCKNOW EUROPEAN SENTENCED

LUCKNOW, April 12.

Mr. Wilson W. Labanti, Municipal Commissioner representing the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Community has been sentenced by the City Magistrate to nine months imprisonment for cheating Messrs. Murray and Company as he drew Rs. 350 from the Company under pretences, representing that he was authorized to draw it on behalf of Rai Sahib Jaimarain Misra the Company's building contractor.—A. P.

To-morrow's Sunday Chronicle

The most popular Sunday paper in Western India, The "Sunday Chronicle" to-morrow will contain a number of entertaining and informing articles such as:

The Leaning Tower of Pisa and efforts proposed to stop the incline.

How millionaires amuse themselves

Dr. Johnson's Romance.

Lord Birkenhead's attack on women.

Latest Pictures of Bardoli Satyagrah Movement will be among the striking features of this Sunday's issue.

To miss The "Sunday Chronicle" is to miss the Sunday treat.

PRICE As. 1½.

FLIGHT TO TRIPOLI

LONDON, April 12.

Malta.—Lieut. Commander MacDonald arrived here last evening, and resumed flight this afternoon to Tripoli and Cairo.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Stephenson with the Chief Secretary leave Puri on April 22 and arrive at Ranchi the following day.

The King has approved of the appointment of Sir Robert Macleod Hodgson as Minister at Durazzo.

His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler arrived at Jubbulpore on 13th April, by motor from Pachmarhi. The main object of the visit is to open the new scout headquarters and the new town hall but in addition His Excellency will see for himself something of the recent damage done to the wheat and linseed crops which have suffered from a very.

Sir Nalini Ranjan Chatterjee ex-Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court has taken over charge at Darjeeling as a temporary member of the Bengal Executive Council in the place of Maharaja Bahadur of Nadia granted leave for two months for reasons of health.

PROHIBITION NOT IN SIGHT

GOVT. TO PURSUE POLICY OF RATIONING

FATE OF COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The following Resolution has been published by the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Government of Bombay on the report of the Committee appointed by the Government in February 1926 to consider and report on the financial measures that should be introduced in order to give full effect to the policy of prohibition of the traffic in Alcoholic drinks and drugs.

RESOLUTION.

The Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in January 1922 to report on the question of the drink and drug traffic in this Presidency recommended that Government should declare that the total extinction of the traffic in alcoholic drink and drugs by suitable steps was the gaol of their excise policy. This recommendation was accepted by Government in their Resolution No. 982/24 dated 12th February 1925. After describing in that Resolution the steps which they proposed to take to reach the goal of prohibition Government observed that the adoption of this policy would require the good will of the Legislative Council and would necessitate the finding of large sums of money to replace the excise revenue that would be lost, and to provide the increased preventive establishments that would be essential. Accordingly, when at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th November 1925 Mr. R. G. Pradhan moved a Resolution recommending the appointment of a Committee to consider and report on the financial measures that should be introduced in order to give full effect to the policy of prohibition, it was accepted by Government, and shortly after a committee was appointed with instructions—

(1) To calculate the net loss to Government due to total prohibition, including the cost of extra preventive staff;

(2) To enquire into and suggest fresh avenues of taxation for making up the above loss; and

(3) In consideration of the fact that the period within which total prohibition can be fully established cannot be definitely foreseen and that the amount of deficit in revenue will vary greatly from year to year, to lay down a programme by which extra taxation can be levied by stages as necessary.

LOSS OF RS. 6 CRORES.

The report of the Committee was submitted last year. The thanks of Government are due to the Chairman and the members of the Committee, both official and non-official, for the evident care and trouble which they expended upon their work. The report is not unanimous. Of the nine members, four, namely, Messrs. Madon, Hosseinbhoy A. Laljee, Bhopatkar and R. G. Pradhan, have appended minutes of dissent, while Rao Bahadur Kambli and Mr. Lalji Naranjee have expressed views different in one or two respects from those of the majority. On the first point referred to, the majority of the Committee calculate the net loss to Government due to total prohibition, including the cost of extra preventive staff, at Rs. 6 crores. As regards the second point they consider that it would be unsafe to assume the possibility of raising more than Rs. 4.3 crores of additional revenue, and they remark that this is an insuperable difficulty in the way of enforcing prohibition. Consequently as regards the third point they state that their inability to find the full revenue required makes it unnecessary for them to give an opinion whether the extra taxation which they consider to be possible should be imposed at all and still more to lay down a programme for the gradual enforcement of the policy.

Mr. Bhopatkar, with whom Mr. R. G. Pradhan agrees, estimates the net loss of revenue at Rs. 3 crores and the cost of the preventive establishment required to enforce prohibition at Rs. 1 1/2 crores. Messrs. Madon and Hosseinbhoy A. Laljee have not made any comments in respect of the figure of the direct loss of revenue which is estimated by the majority of the Committee at Rs. 4 crores, but in regard to the extra expenditure on the preventive staff required they consider that the Police Department would be able to enforce prohibition at an additional cost which would not exceed the present expenditure on the excise establishment, on condition that the possession of liquor or drugs is punishable as a crime. All these gentlemen have indicated the additional taxation which should be imposed in order to recoup the loss and have suggested certain methods the adoption of which will in their opinion result in achieving the object in view.

GOVT. ADHERE TO POLICY OF RATIONING.

Government accept the Committee's estimate that the net loss resulting from the enforcement of total prohibition, including the cost of the additional preventive staff, will be not less than Rs. 6 crores, that is, nearly 40 per cent. of the total revenue of the Presidency. They have explored all possible sources of fresh taxation, including those suggested by the Committee, and after the most careful examination have ascertained that, on a very liberal estimate, the additional revenue so derivable will not exceed Rs. 2 crores within the next 15 years. If this additional revenue is to be applied solely to the pursuit of the policy of prohibition, it will mean that all the other activities of Government are to be stereotyped and that there can be no development in any direction whatsoever; educational progress for instance would come to an absolute standstill. It is in the nature of things that the needs of the administration in a progressive community, such as this Presidency is, must expand, and Government are therefore faced with the necessity of deciding whether in the pursuit of prohibition they are prepared to arrest progress in every other activity which is financed from the public revenues. Government are compelled to admit that such steps as they have hitherto taken in the direction of prohibition have given rise to financial and administrative difficulties as explained in the review of the administration report of the Excise Department for the year 1926-27; and in the present financial condition Government must consider what further outlay in the same direction can be made, specially when the amount that can be made available for the purpose falls short by four crores of the full amount which, it has been estimated, is required to make the policy a complete success. In the circumstances Government, while not abandoning the hope of eventually attaining total prohibition, are forced to the conclusion that, as the path is beset with difficulties which for the present are insuperable, progress must necessarily be slow. Government intend to adhere to the policy of rationing, but the time and stages of further reduction in the ration must be judged according to the circumstances of each year. The early success of their policy will be very greatly assisted by the spread of education and the growing consciousness of the community that it has in its midst an evil which is to be alleviated or abated by the active force of public opinion.

PURDANISHIN LAW STUDENT

HER BRILLIANT CAREER

At the last Intermediate Law Examination of the Calcutta University, a Non-Collegiate candidate, Begum Furrukh Sultan Sakina Muwayyidzada has passed in the first class, securing the second place among the successful candidates. The Begum, who is the daughter of the Editor, the Hablul Matin, Calcutta, has had a brilliant academic career, standing first in the first class at the M. A. Examination. She has prosecuted her studies in purdah.

BUTLER COMMITTEE IN KASHMIR

BUSY PROGRAMME AND GARDEN PARTY

SRINAGAR, April 13.

Sir Harcourt Butler and the members of the Indian States Enquiry Committee inspected the Mission School and Mission Hospital here on the 12th morning. After lunch His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, the President and members of the Butler Committee, the Resident in Kashmir, and Mrs. Howell visited the industrial and co-operative exhibition at Rajgarh Palace. The distinguished visitors expressed themselves as highly pleased with the shawl, papiermachie, silver and wood carving work exhibited.

At five in the evening His Highness the Maharaja gave a garden party to which the leading visitors and residents of Srinagar were invited. His Highness and Sir Harcourt Butler moved about freely among the guests.—A. P.

THE FUTURE OF PERSONAL RULE IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 8)

portance of their position cannot be exaggerated. Secondly, inhibition of Ruler's authority should not mean the transfer of powers to the bureaucracy. This would be an even more fatal blunder than the concentration of control in an individual's hands. Delegated authority should be shared judiciously between the Executive and popular representatives. Else the proposed reforms would be of little avail. Thirdly, but not least important, the ordering of relations as between Princes personally on the one hand and the Paramount Power on the other, ought to cease. It does not seem to be a matter even for the Governments on both sides but between individual Rulers and the Supreme Government. When personal rule is shorn of its supreme rights as shown above, it is unfair that the larger relations of the States should be canalised in this manner.

PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

PRESIDENT URGES REMISSION OF TAXATION

DELHI, April 13.

Presiding over the annual general meeting of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce Mr. P. Mukerjee urged the remission of taxation in the near future, particularly of those handicapping trade and industry, namely, double income tax and super tax. He suggested through telescopic rates continuous over the different railways for the entire distance. He hoped that the Reserve Bank Bill would be revived before long. He emphasised the need for special representation of businessmen in the legislature which view they would put before the Simon Commission and would not adopt the course of cultivating barren sands. He also felt that restriction of the present autonomy would cause a ferment and retard the progress of India's commerce and industry and therefore must be equally resisted.

TASK FOR SIMON COMMISSION.

Mr. Johnson, the Officiating Chief Commissioner, said while the theory that businessmen were mainly wanted in public affairs might be pushed to the excess he believed in seeing all interests fairly represented. He welcomed heartily the assurance that the Chamber would endeavour to contribute their quota of wisdom and experience to enable the Simon Commission to accomplish the gigantic task which was sometime described as the most difficult problem that had ever been set to mankind.—A. P.

AS INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ORIENTAL

LEADS THE WAY IN

SUCCESS—SECURITY—SERVICE

RECORDS OF THE THREE YEARS' PERIOD ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1927

SUCCESS

ANNUAL NEW ASSURANCES	Increased from	237 LAKHS	To	468 LAKHS
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME		83 LAKHS		121 LAKHS
LIFE ASSURANCE FUNDS		623 LAKHS		794 LAKHS

SECURITY

Excess of Market Values of Investments over Book Values at 31st December **1927**—over **70** Lakhs.

SERVICE

Claims paid to policy-holders or their Representatives during these three years—**183** Lakhs.

Extract from speech by H. M. KING GEORGE on 24th March 1928.

"By the development of this idea of Insurance the community is linked together by mutual duties and services and in this way the shock which would have overpowered an individual man, family or partnership is so widely distributed that it can be harmlessly absorbed. And as Insurance creates a bond of union between citizen and citizen and between nation and nation so it holds together the fabric of civilised society and is conducive to international peace."

MAKE ADEQUATE PROVISION FOR YOUR FAMILY BY EFFECTING A LIFE ASSURANCE POLICY WITH THE ORIENTAL

A PROSPECTUS and full information will be promptly sent you on application to the HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

WORK OF IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

HOT DISCUSSION ON APPOINTMENT OF NEW OFFICE

DR. VIEGAS' MOTION OF DISAPPROVAL

At their special meeting on Friday the Improvements Board passed by a large majority the resolution for which the meeting was requisitioned.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:—

1. That the Improvements Committee be informed that in the exercise of the powers of general control vested in them under Section 17 of the Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, the Board strongly disapproves of bringing in of outsiders over the heads of the officers already in the service of the Trust.

2. That the Improvements Committee be further informed that under the said powers of general control the Board strongly disapprove of the supersession by outsiders in general in the Trust service as it creates dissatisfaction, discontent and consequent demoralization in the service.

POST OF DEPUTY ESTATE AGENT

3. That the Board have heard with surprise and astonishment of the proposal made by the Chief Officer for the filling in of the post of Deputy Estate Agent (vacant for nine months or thereabout) by bringing in an outsider on a salary of Rs. 1,200—1,500, plus conveyance allowance, plus contribution to the Provident Fund over the heads of some of the officers of the Trust and thus increasing the liabilities of the Trust.

"NOT BUSINESS-LIKE."

Dr. Viegas said that the manner in which the administration of the Improvement Trust was carried was not business like. It was surprising that on the eve of the amalgamation of the Trust with the Bombay Municipality, the Chief Officer had thought it fit to propose an outsider and get him appointed Deputy Estate Agent.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim: Is a municipal officer an outsider?

Dr. Viegas, continuing, said that Mr. Bird was an Audit Test Officer, but he had no engineering qualifications. He was not a valuer of land nor did he know how to fix the rent.

CLAIMS OF OTHER OFFICERS.

Dr. Viegas pointed out certain officers of the Trust who, he said, were capable of filling the post of the Deputy Estate Agent and who had a claim on the post owing to their experience and length of service in the Trust.

Mr. S. K. Patala seconded the proposition.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar opposing the proposition said the question was discussed by the Finance and Establishment Sub-Committee and they came to the conclusion that Mr. Bird was the most suitable man for the post as his services in recovering revenue would be of great value. He averred that an engineer was not necessary as they wanted a man to recover their revenue.

SIR VASANTRAO'S MILD SENSATION.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, interrupting, asked some question, but Sir V. A. Dabholkar curtly replied: "I am not going to answer your question. You are a member of the Committee, but you never attend it regularly since there is no fee. You are supposed to do your duty by attending the Committee meetings which you do not and write afterwards all sorts of rubbish in the "National Herald." (Laughter.) I would give the information to any other member who is not on the Committee, but not to you as you are a member of the Committee and you ought to know what is going on in the Committee. (Laughter.)

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehedin and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai also supported the proposition and urged the House to promote one of the staff to the post.

Mr. R. H. A. Delves said Mr. Burge, their present Estate Agent, was going on leave and would not return. The Improvements Committee had already recommended to the Board Mr. Bird for the post. The matter would come before the Board next week for consideration and he regretted that Dr. Viegas had brought the resolution without waiting to see the report of the Improvements Committee.

The resolution was passed by a large majority.

DEMAND OF GUJARAT TALUKDARS

"PRESERVE SMALL PRINCIPALITIES."

AHMEDABAD, April 12.

At a Conference of the small Talukdars of Kathiawar, recently held at Rajkot, a statement was prepared for presentation to the Indian States Enquiry Committee. In that statement a request is made for the preservation of the integrity of small principalities and for the grant of the right of representation to them in the Chamber of Princes.

A similar Conference of representatives of the larger States was also held at Rajkot when a Committee was appointed to prepare a statement for presentation to the Butler Committee. Junagadh and Jamnagar are to present separate statements to the Committee.—A. P.

PREPARATIONS TO GIVE ROUSING WELCOME

LONDON, April 13.

Paris.—Havas Agency message says: Everything is ready to give a rousing welcome to Costes and Lebrix who are expected to reach Paris on Saturday afternoon. The airmen will be officially received by several Ministers and the authorities and presented to M. Poincare and President M. Doumergue.—Reuter.

NEED OF MASS ORGANISATION

PROPOSED FORMATION OF PEOPLES' PARTY

MADRAS, April 13.

...nivasa Iyengar addressing a ...g at the Tilak Ghat this ...ection with the Martyrs ... formation of a Peoples' ...islatures with a view ... of masses for the ... independence. ... of the Congress ... pressed the ... of the hour ...ndence, more ... of office ... movement.—

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

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has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

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Beware! A dull, aching pain in the back after any exertion, or a sudden twinge when straightening yourself, is often the first indication of serious kidney weakness. Soon you experience urinary disorders, headaches, tired feelings, dizziness, nervousness, and lack of vigour.

All these symptoms warn you that your kidneys may be weak or defective. Don't neglect such warnings! Give the kidneys the tonic they need, without delay. Start at once to take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the special tonic for weak kidneys and bladder. This medicine will revitalise the kidneys, and protect you from rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica and urinary irregularities. Men and women in all parts of the Empire have proved how thoroughly Doan's Pills do their work.

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and miracles of Astrology by the Unrivalled Astrologer of the East. Bharati Bhushan Prof. PRAKASARAO, Premier Astrologer of India who has nearly 100000 clients living in India, America, Europe and Africa, etc. and author of several books on Astrology.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 20-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all." Apply to:—

KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAR BUREAU, Vizianagram City.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 13.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 50/2; highest Rs. 50/4/6; closing Rs. 50/3.

Castorseeds September delivery opening Rs. 52/3; highest Rs. 52/12/6; closing Rs. 52/11/6.

Cottonseeds May delivery opening Rs. 4/13/9; highest Rs. 4/14; closing Rs. 4/13/9.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 57/12; highest Rs. 57/14; closing Rs. 57/12/6.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)

	Muktsar, April 11.
Wheat Ready	4/ 4/8
Wheat Har	4/4/6
Wheat Assuj	4/9
Gram Ready	3/6 3/10
Gram Jeth	3/8/6
Gram Assuj	3/13
Rapeseed Bisakh	7/1/6
Rapeseed Jeth	7/4
Rapeseed Ready	7/ 7/4
Barley Jeth	3/2/6
Barley Ready	3/ 3/2

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Metesrological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 13th April 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.749 inches (.111 below normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.664 inches (.085 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—056.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.9 degrees (5.6 above normal.)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 77.7 degrees (2.2 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 p.r.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 46 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. Calm.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 0 mile per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 214 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—equal to 10) 9.

LOOK TO THE RYOTS

PROSPECTS OF AGRICULTURE

LORD LINLITHGOW'S CALL FOR ACTION

MAHABALESHWAR, April 12.

Some of the members of the Government of Bombay last night entertained to dinner the members of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

Sir Chunilal Mehta proposing the health of the members of the Commission, emphasized the great importance of the work of the commission and expressed confidence that the recommendations of that body would prove of the utmost value to India.

In his reply, Lord Linlithgow thanked the Government and public of the presidency for the ready help afforded the commission at all stages of their enquiry. They had received the utmost consideration and most willing support from all classes and conditions of persons. That was true of the people of every Province in India. The keen interest in agricultural progress shown by His Excellency the Viceroy was recognised throughout India. In the Bombay presidency they had, in their Governor, Sir Leslie Wilson, one whose enthusiasm for all that concerned the welfare of the countryside must surely inspire those with whom he came in contact.

REPORT—A DOCUMENT WORTHY OF A GREAT SUBJECT.

His Lordship continued:—"We have done our utmost to make our report a document worthy of a great subject. I think I can claim that our work has ben thorough. I hope you may find it practical and of real service in the day to day business of Government and administration so far as these are concerned with the subjects of our enquiry.

"In the advancement of agriculture, and in bettering the lot of those who till the soil, the leaders of public opinion and, indeed, all men of public spirit, have a great opportunity. In that direction, many things await the hand that has the skill and the courage to do them; of that I have now no doubt whatever. I trust that those to whom this opportunity presents itself may play their part with zeal and with persistence. In these matters, as in so many others, leadership is half the battle. May we not hope that landlords and, indeed, all persons who possess means and leisure, may be willing to take an active part in this great work. The way will not always be easy, and at first progress may seem to be slow, but given the will and, I repeat, the courage, great results can be achieved.

WORK AMONGST THE RYOTS

"The cultivators of India will not fail those who are willing to help them. For that I am prepared to stand surety without a moment's hesitation. I envy those who are able to take a part in this great endeavour. They will enjoy the immeasurable satisfaction of serving their country in their own day and generation, in the way in which she most needs their services, and they will earn the undying gratitude of generations yet unborn.

"The prosperity of India rests, in the main, upon her agricutture, and her commerce and industry are both founded on that same agriculture. Raise the purchasing power of the ryot, and in one stroke you will give to industry, to manufacture, and to commerce in general an extended field for service and so for legitimate gain. The prosperity of the factory is linked indissolubly, and to their mutual advantage, with the productivity of the field. Industry requires raw material and a market for finished products. The cultivator sees, in a prosperous industrial population an ever increasing market for the produce that he grows."—A. P.

SCOUTS HEADQUARTERS AT JUBBULPORE

C. P. GOVERNOR'S WHOLESOME ADVICE

JUBBULPORE, April 13.

His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces performed the opening ceremony of the new scout headquarters this morning in the presence of a brilliant gathering of officials and non-officials. In the course of his speech His Excellency said: "Scouts, you belong to a great organisation extending over most of the civilized world, and embracing the representatives of almost every nation under the Sun. You know no differences of caste, creed or race in the duty of service which you have undertaken, and in this way, you are one of the unifying forces at work in your own country, in the Empire and in the world. The more the spirit of scouting spreads, the less shall we hear of sectional and communal differences, and the stronger will be the tie which binds India into a nation as a whole, and gives her an honoured place in this Empire and amongst the nations. I want you to keep this thought in mind both now, when you are young, and later on, when you grow up and take part in the wider life which awaits you."

The ceremony concluded with a brilliant display by the scouts.—A. P.

Bulbulpore.—His Excellency Sir Mantague Butler performed on Friday afternoon the opening ceremony of the new municipal buildings at Jubbulpore in the presence of leading non-officials and officials including the military officers of the place.—A. P.

MARRIAGE BY MUTUAL OATHS !.

AMUSING EVIDENCE IN DEFAMATION CASE

OBJECTIONABLE PASSAGES IN COURT

Amusing passages were read in the court when further hearing of the case in which Mahomed Alli Yussoof Alli Modi is charged with defaming Tyabhai Mossaji Koicha by publishing a pamphlet under the caption of "Sharif Badmash" or "Koicha Karasthan" came up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday.

The complainant alleged that in the said pamphlet he had been defamed by the accused. He objected to the following passages referring to him, in the pamphlet.

"His shameful acts were such as even the meanest of mean would be ashamed of. But Mr. Koicha was not ashamed of the same at all. Not only did he crossed the limit of shamelessness and according to the aying "the thief gets the police fined" took the contemptible course of taking false case to the court, took the shameless course of dragging 'purdanasheen ladies like his own mother and sister to the court and tarnished the honour of the community and particularly of the Cutchi subjects in the eyes of the public. Even the meanest "loafer" would be ashamed to take the course."

"At this stage it is necessary to state for the information of the reading section that Mr. Koicha who is a liar, one who makes false cases and creats false alarms and sends false notices must have brought the false charge against the woman in order to become her husband."

OBJECTIONABLE PASSAGES.

The further portion complained of was to the following effect "But Mr. Tayabhai Musaji Koicha having anchored away his honour took the pot of the shamelessness on his head and ran dancing to the court. And there having crossed the limits of shamelessness while trying prop up the false case with rotten bamboos he said that he had lived with the girl as man and wife? What a shameful argument is this? Even the loafer in the street would hesitate to use this argument, like the man of honour like Mr. Koicha, the 'Sharif Badmash', respectable loafer did not at all feel any shame being intoxicated with the idea of taking false advantage."

When the case was called the complainant was cross-examined by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader for the accused.

Complainant admitted having filed a suit in the Cutch court in 1923 against 4 persons, 3 of whom were pardanasheen ladies. The action related to his marriage with the first defendant, a girl named Sugrabai.

Counsel: You claimed to have married defendant No. 1, Sugrabai?

Witness:—Yes.

Counsel: But as a matter of fact no marriage ceremony was performed?—I believe there was a marriage.

Court: You believe that the marriage was valid?—Yes.

Counsel: Where did the marriage take place?—Cutch Mandvi, in the house of the father of the girl.

Witness further admitted that no Kazi was called at the marriage. The ceremony consisted merely of mutual oaths. The only person present at that time was the father of the girl.

Counsel: Then your marriage with her is still in existence?—Yes.

Have you any evidence about the mutual oath?—No.

To another question witness said he lived with the girl as man and wife. After sometime she went to her mother and married another man.

Counsel: You have taken no action for bigamy?—No.

Court: She is disallusioned now!

Counsel: Was any resolution passed by the Jamat in Cutch regarding your suit there?—Not when I was present or to my knowledge.

After further cross-examination the case was adjourned.

THE WEATHER,

POONA, April

The low pressure area over the parts of the country has given and dust and thundershorms Bengal. A few thundershowers occurred in the South of t The weather remains distu West India where the vourable for dustst Chief amounts sal quarter of a half; Calcutt Burdwan quart half; Calicut Forecast.—S East India an

hree Krishna Film Company.

Well-known Film Producers of East-End

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TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

DEV—KANYA

OR

THE DAUGHTER OF GOD

Written by **Mr. GIRJASHANKER C. JOSHI**—Directed by **Mr. KANJIBHAI RATHOD**, Photographed by Mr. **CHATURBHAI PATEL**. Featuring Well-known stars **Mr. NANDRAM**, Miss **GULAB**, **Miss LILA, Mr. VISHNU** and **Miss BABI** and others.

Gorgeous Scenes—Graceful acting—Beautiful settings. Story full of exciting scenes, which will hold you amaze from the Beginning to the End.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 13.

Bellglade, Hall, Durban.
Indus Maru, Twosha, Kobe.
Razmak, Sudell, Marseilles.

DEPARTURES.

April 14.

Razmak, Sudell, Marseilles.
Caledonia, Collie, Glasgow.
Arabia, Ferrara, Java.

LOADING.

April 13.

Steamer Warlaby for Hamburg.
Steamer Grange Park for Hamburg.
Steamer Havildar for Calcutta.
Steamer Domala for London.
Steamer Mundra for London.
Steamer City of Genoa for Liverpool.
Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Indus Maru for Kobe.

S S Bellglade:—The steamer Bellglade arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban with a cargo of coal.

S S Indus Maru:—The O S K steamer Indus Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Arabia:—The M Italiana steamer Arabia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java with same bottom cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Razmak:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Razmak, 4957 tons, Captain F Sudell, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for Marseilles with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Khandalla:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Khandalla is expected to arrive here to-day from Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURE [illegible]
TO [illegible]

S S Caledon [illegible]
steamer Cale [illegible]
Collie. wil [illegible]
bour [illegible]
ists [illegible]

"LYRAXWORDS COMPETITIONS" Nos. 4 and 5.

At the request of most of our patrons and students of Colleges our closing dates of Competitions Nos. 4 and 5 have been extended up to 30th April and 21st May respectively owing to Easter and University Examinations days. The results will be published on 15th May and 5th June. Competitors to please note and apply for leaflets to the

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We can tell you how to avoid the constant bugbear of greasy and unpleasantly tasting dishes. Ensure that all your food is cooked in Cocogem.

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NEW CREMATORIUM FOR HINDUS

ADOPTION OF MODERN METHODS.

The Public Health Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corjoration has issued its report in regard to the question of a Crematorium in Bombay for Hindus only. The commissioner in his letter stated that while in Europe he visited crematoria at Woking and Paris and Marseilles and was fortunate enough to have the opportunity of inspecting the whole process of cremation in acual working. In Europe the relatives are not allowed to witness any of the actual processes of cremation but there would be no difficulty in allowing this in Bombay.

None of the modern crematoria in Europe are designed to utilize wood as fuel, but it would be easy in order to facilitate the observation of Hindu customs whereby the son of the deceased or some other near relative lights the fire to arrange for the gas, which is, I think, the most suitable medium to be ignited either directly by such a person or by means of a faggot lighted by him. By the modern process of cremation, the whole body is consumed completely with the exception of a few pieces of calcined bones and these are automatically collected in the bottom of the furnace whence they are removed in an earthenware tray, in which they could be kept for the performance of the final rites by the mourners.

CONDITION AT PARIS AND MARSEILLES.

From a technical point of view, the chief question, involved is, which would be the most suitable fuel for use in a crematorium for Hindus in Bombay. On this point I had some correspondence with Messrs. Dodd and Watson who were good enough to make special enquiries for me and whose report is available for perusal by any Councillor interested in the subject. Though electricity has been considered as a possible medium in this connection, there is at present no such plant in practical operation, and wood and coal are unsuitable fuels because they tend to generate smoke. The choice, therefore, lies between coke and gas. The crematorium at Woking is operated by coke while those at Paris and Marseilles use gas of different kinds, that at Marseilles being the ordinary town supply gas. This is the medium employed in the furnace constructed by Mr. John F. Askum, suggested as suitable by the Special Engineer and I agree in that recommendation.

It will be seen that the cost of erecting a suitable building with four furnaces is estimated at Rs. 98,690. Though the actual process of cremation would not take more than an hour, it would, I think, be safest to allow at least two hours for each operation. Thus facilities for the disposal of 20 to 30 bodies a day would be provided. It is more difficult to estimate the fees that it would be necessary to charge in each case. In Working and at Golders Green, the cremation fee is 6 guineas, or a little over Rs. 80; these crematoria are, however, run by private companies and at a profit. The fee charged in Calcutta is Rs. 20, and though the crematorium there operates at a loss, I think that this figure might be taken as the approximate cost in the event of he crematorium being used daily and frequently. Even this fee would be in excess of the cost of the wood used at present, but it would not be prohibitive, and I consider it probable that if such a fee were fixed no serious difficulty would arise.

It a crematorium is to be established in Bombay, it would be necessary to select a suitable site, and this might give rise to difficulties. The sites of the existing burning grounds would, I think, be unsuitable, partly because there would be difficulty in securing permission for the erection of such an apparatus even if every effort were made to comply with orthodox requirements, and partly because the existing burning grounds do not contain any spare space adequate for the construction of the proposed building.

KENNEDY SEA FACE GROUND.

In the circumstances, I think the most suitable site would be on the sea front somewhere between Charni Road and Marine Lines and I am satisfied that the erection of a modern crematorium even in such a prominent position would in no way be offensive to any section of the population of Bombay. The crematoria in Paris and at Golders Green are in the immediate proximity of thickly populated localities and give rise to no complaints whatever. Indeed, the ordinary passerby is not aware of the nature or purpose of the building. I am, therefore, of opinion that the crematorium, if erected, should be on a site of say, 2 acres on the Kennedy Sea Face. This would cost two or three lakhs to acquire.

During my enquiries in Paris, I discovered that a crematorium had been erected in Calcutta some 20 years ago. From a reference to the Calcutta Municipal authorities, I learn that it is open for use by all communities and is, probably for this reason, not utilized save by the advanced section of the community. The cremations that took place there in 1926, numbered 10 only and of these only 2 were Hindus. At first sight, this fact may appear to render the success of a crematorium in Bombay improbable; but I should judge that there is no reason to anticipate failure if the whole installation were reserved for use by Hindus. The peculiar conditions prevailing in Bombay have already resulted in some small changes being introduced in the traditional processes of cremation and there appear reasons to believe that, provided facilities were arranged for the observance of the more important items, a large section of the Hindu community would welcome and utilize up-to-date methods of cremation in place of those in existence at present, which may, I think, be characterized without giving offence, as most wearisome for the mourners by reason of the length of time involved as well as otherwise unsuitable to a thickly populated City.

The Public Health Committee recommend that the commissioner's proposals be approved and that he be requested to submit definite proposals to the corporation for the selection of a suitable site for the crematorium and for the erection of the necessary building etc!

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In his articles on Health, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane has emphasised the importance of Vitamin B as a tonic which causes the nerves to function properly. And in his list of essential foods he mentions YEAST as rich in VITAMIN B.

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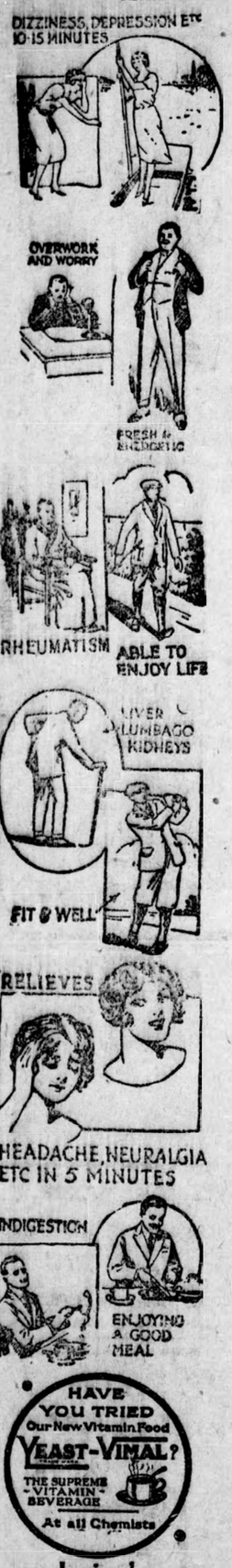

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£100 Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unsolicited testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 45,000 letters from satisfied users in less than five years, which are open to inspection.

28,000—M. C. Bristowe: Please post me (urgent) another 24 bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite. They are wonderful, and I am anxious to continue them for three patients without a break.

28,001—H. H. S. of Canton. Kindly mail me via Siberia, two bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite (containing 700 tablets in each.) I have found them very beneficial for my complaint—neuritis.

28,014—Mrs. E. A. F., Reading: I am speaking the truth when I say they have really put new life into me and I would not be without them.

28,013—Mrs. F. Hangleton: Allow me to thank you for your wonderful Yeast-Vite—they are a blessing to my husband and self—and you may be sure we shall never be without them.

28,002— E. K. L. Singapore: Your Yeast-Vite has done wonders to my family and myself—It has not failed in any case that I have tried.

28,028—G. A., West Ealing: I am delighted with the effect of Yeast-Vite Tablets, as I have been very run down, anaemic, and depressed for some time and already so much better, activity being increased.

28,026—M. N. T., Bristol: I am writing to say how perfectly marvellous are your Yeast-Vite Tablets. They are indeed a pure "Health Restorer" apart from stopping neuralgia within five minutes after having pain for weeks.

28,012—A. D. Sandiacre: I have been a sufferer from headaches and stomach troubles until I tried your Yeast-Vite Tablets, and I am glad to say after two doses I have received great benefit from them. I shall always recommend them.

28,023—Nurse L.: I suffer a great deal with headaches, which make me irritable and very miserable, but whenever I feel them coming I just take two Yeast-Vite Tablets and feel a different woman. I shall never be without them now.

28,039—Mrs. E., Surrey: When I started taking Yeast-Vite I was quite ill and not able to do my work or take any food but milk. Now I can do both, and advise my friends to sample them as they have done me so much good.

28019—Miss A. B.; It is with great pleasure that I write to inform you of the benefit I have received through using your Yeast-Vite Tablets. I have been using them for about two months now, and have had wonderful results.

28,034—E. M. C., Harrogate: I certainly think your Yeast-Vite are splendid my neuralgia is quite gone, and I feel heaps better. In future I shall always keep some by me.

28,021—Nurse E. A. D.: I have found them splendid for nerve cases and in all rectal troubles. They are unequalled in my experience of 20 years' nursing.

28,047—A. J. G., New Cross: I feel I must write in appreciation of the benefit I have received from Yeast-Vite. For many years I have been subject to colds at the least change of temperature and a continual sufferer of headaches, but now I am glad to say I have never felt better in my life.

28,025—N. Mc. D., Worcester: I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism for years, and get very little sleep with pain but I find if I take two Yeast-Vite Tablets at night they soothe my nerves and I get a better night.

28,044—E. R. F., Kensington: As a sufferer of over twenty years from severe morning sickness and nerve trouble it may interest you to know that your Yeast-Vite Tablets have cured me. I have tried every advertised cure with no result until I saw years. I was better after the first few doses and have continued ever since.

28,022—Nurse, S. F., Gloucester: A wide experience of your celebrated Yeast-Vite Tablets enables me to speak in the very highest terms of their efficacy.

28,020—E. C., Maidenhead: I am writing to tell you how beneficial I have proved Yeast-Vite Tablets to be. I was thoroughly run-down and my nerves were a perfect wreck, but after taking a bottle of Yeast-Vite I felt myself again. I shall recommend them wherever I can.

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THE OIL INQUIRY

NOT IN INDIA'S INTERESTS

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PROTEST

The Secretary of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay has addressed the following letter to the Secretary, the Government of India, Commerce Department:—

The Committee of this Chamber records its protest against Government's action in referring the Oil question with such unusual haste to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report before 1st July next. The Government of India have been thus shown themselves to be not only easily accessible to the British Capitalist interests, but it appears they have proved themselves equally easily amenable to their pressure.

It is more than doubtful in the first place to put it very mildly, how far the so-called Indian Oil industry can be said to be Indian. Its capital as well as management are both almost wholly non-Indian. Neither has the industry so far given any scope for Indian intelligence. In face of all these things it is nothing less than travesty of truth to call it national. It is simply not national from whatever point of view it is looked at. Though geographically situated in India it is run from somewhere near Glasgow, a distance of over 6,000 miles. There being during all these years a kind of alliance between the various Oil Companies, the Indian consumer was for years systematically fleeced. But as soon as the Standard Oil Company began to import Russian Oil on its own account the British Oil interests in India began to raise a great clamour on various grounds and strange to say the Government of India have almost instantly yielded to their pressure.

"THE STOLEN OIL."

It must be noted in this connection that the price-war, whose immediate and direct result is this precipitate reference of the Oil question to the Tariff Board by the Government of India was not as far as it is known, begun by the Standard Oil Company. It was the Royal Dutch Shell group who first began to cut down the prices in anticipation of the Russian Oil supplies of the Standard Oil Company who have entered into contract with Soviet Government and the Standard Oil Company only had in self-defence to come near these prices. And it is the British Oil Companies who are the first to call in the aid of Government and its machinery for protection which ultimately means that the Indian Tax-payer has to pay. There is one more point to be stated in this connection. The clamour against the importation of better refined and less priced Russian Oil and the talk about the consequent heavy loss to the British Oil interests in this country is more sentimental than real, because the Royal Dutch Shell group themselves imported and sold Russian Oil for some years. The precise meaning of the words "Stolen oil" is not easy to see, though the Committee has too do with it. It is said that Russian Oil is being unnecessarily dumped into the European and Asiatic countries at the expense of the comfort and economic welfare of the nationals of Russia directly for political, or for financial reasons with political objects. It is very difficult indeed to know what all this means. The Committee of this Chamber refuses to believe either the first or the second part of this, and it is unable further to understand what all such sentimental expressions of opinion (because they are nothing more than that to put it briefly) have got to do with the economic of the oil question which has to-day arrested public attention in this country. It is very amazing that such statements should have been made by the Royal Dutch Shell group in their representation to Government of India with reference to the Government of a nation like Russia which is to-day avowedly a Government of workers and peasants more than any other Government in the world.

NO REASON FOR INQUIRY.

There seems to be no valid reason for inquiry by the Tariff Board as none of the three principal or the other two subsidiary conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission in their report (paragraphs 97 and 98) seem to be satisfied by the so-called Indian Oil Industry. It is certainly not an infant industry which needs nursing. It is well-known how Government practically refused to do anything for the Textile industry of India, even in the matter of giving effect to the very moderate recommendations of the Textile Tariff Board Report, and how glass and chemical industries are kept waiting their turn. Neither is it made out by the British Oil Companies exploiting the oil resources of India and wanting protection against the legitimate and fair competition of the Russian oil, that the so-called oil industry of India is threatened with extinction. The only calamity that can possibly befall the British Oil interests in this country is that they may have to rest satisfied with a little less profit. But then they should be reasonably expected to be prepared to accept lesser dividends. They have been able all these years to make enormous profits always declaring very high dividends and as good business men they should be ready to take the lean years with the fat years. The only object of the British Oil Companies seems to be, judging from their present move, to keep the price of oil as high as possible for the Indian consumer by frustrating the operation of economic forces that are tending to lower it to-day.

NOT IN THE INTERESTS OF INDIANS.

There is a very big and powerful interest, the interest of a third party, whom the British Oil interests and the Government of India have both conveniently forgotten—it is the vast mass of Indian consumers. The move of the British Oil Companies and the Government of India's active sympathy with it, are clearly not in the interests of the people of India, with whom oil has come to be a necessity. It has to be further observed that a full examination of the cost of production is deliberately excluded from the scope of the Tariff Board's work and Government is anxious to learn by means of more summary methods the effect of this price-war on the financial interest of the British producers of oil in this country. This is, to say the least, not fair, and the interest of the largest party to this big question are completely ignored.

There is one more factor which can never be totally lost sight of in connection with this oil questin, viz., the competition of new oil fields of vast potentiality in the world. It can never be reasonably maintained that if vast quantities of oil produced with utmost economy and by means of highly developed and up-to-date scientific methods are made available on the world market, a country should not be allowed to take advantage of this production because certain vested interests which are non-Indian may suffer in consequence.

The Tariff Board is also asked to see if this price-war is likely to extend to Petrol. When it is known at what low price Petrol is available in the United States of America and England as compared with what one has to pay in this country, it can be clearly realised why this question is included; no doubt with a view to avoid similar trouble later on, over the question of Petrol-price. All this is unfair and detrimental to the interests of the Indian masses whose trustees the Government in this country profess to be.

A SUSPICIOUS AFFAIR.

The Committee of this Chamber views the whole affair with grave suspicion. Government as a matter of fact ought not to have shown such favouritism and made all this unnecessary haste and given justifiable grounds for its critics to charge it with clear partiality towards British interests. The Committee wants to point out that Government are causing the greatest injury to the vast bulk of people in this country in order to placate the British Oil magnates in the name of the so-called national industry of India, which is by the way almost wholly non-Indian.

It is quite understandable if a community or a nation is to bear burden for some time, when a truly national industry is to be helped. But the whole position appears to be so strange when the Indian consumer is going to be asked to bear further burden just because that is going to help the British Oil interests in this country to make good profits even in these days of economic distress all round, and just because at the same time it possibly helps the British Government to his Soviet Russia with whom, by the bye, the people of this country have no quarrel whatever.

To sum up then the Committee of this Chamber thinns that (a) inquiry is not necessary, (b) when other truly national industries like glass and chemicals are waiting their turn and when (c) as a matter of fact the oil industry is almost wholly non-Indian and therefore anything but indebenious or national from khatever point of view it be looked at—considering its capital, or management or opportunity and scope for Indian intelligence in it. (d) Any protection given will be injurious to the economic interests of the country.

EDUCATED JAPANESE YOUTH

ANXIOUS TO EMBRACE "VEDIC RELIGION"

Rochiram Tahilsing, President, Arya Samaj, Mirpurkhas, writes:—

Mr. Himora's Shudhi ceremonies were performed in the Local Arya Samaj by Mahashiya Gurdinamal. His name was changed from Mr. Noshi to Mahashiya Atmanand.

Following is the copy of a letter dated the 7th April 28, from Mr. Noshi Himora, a Japanese youth addressed to the Editor Mirpurkhas "Gazette."

"Dear Mahashiya Gurdinamalji, Namastey".

It is with a feeling of great desire that I take the liberty of writing to you to intimate that I wish to embrace the "Vedic Faith" I have been contemplating over this matter during the past 2 1/2 years but I could not avail myself of doing so, owing to my constantant shifting from place to place. I trust you will help me in this great work as it is with my whole hearted mind that I wish to become a "Samajist".

May the Bhagwan with his mighty power make you condesend to do this great work, and He shall bless you."

ANOTHER LETTER.

Again in his letter dated the 8th April 1928, this anxious Youth writes the Editor Mirpurkhas "Gazette" as follows:

"Dear Mahashiya Gurdinamalji Namastey."

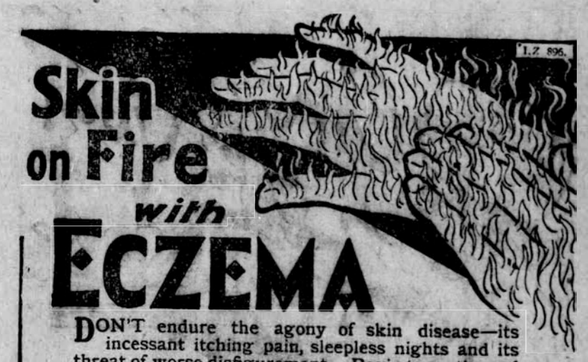
In continuation of my letter dated the 7th instant regarding the intimation of my Great Desire to embrace the Vedic Faith, I beg to state that I am a Japanese by birth, born in Tokio. My father was an Archelogical Commissioner in the Service of the Siamese Government. I was educated both in the Royal College of Bangkok and the Wesely College, Columbo. I gave up my College studies and joined the Warren Circus, and have travelled several Foreign countries.

Unfortunately I was hidden in the dark, Wandering on account of the Relegious Ignorance, when fortunately India "Bharata Varasha" the Mother land of Ancient Sages introduced me to the Principles of Swami Dayanad, the Torch Bearer, of India I have Studied Lord Jesus's "Christianity, I have known Hazarat Mohmed's Islam, but nothing could appeal me, nothing could have control over me. The "Peace" I was searching for, was sought by me, when I came to know the Principles of Vedic Relegion.

I do say positively precisely that "Vedid Church" 'alone' can teach what is truth, and make a man to walk his right path. I do not wish to make this note a long one. If God spares me it will be my best and constant endevour to serve the Vedic Church, which teaches what is called Humanity, Love, Rightousness and Justice.

In conclusion I earnestly request you to hasten the performance of the Usual ceremonies, for which you will undoubtedly be rewarded, Thoushand fold.

"Fiat Justicia Ruat Coelum."



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"As I persevered with Zam-Buk it brought all bad matter away from the sores and healed in remarkably short time. Now, thanks to Zam-Buk, all trace of eczema has been cleared away. Shaving was practically impossible for two years, but I now shave in perfect comfort."

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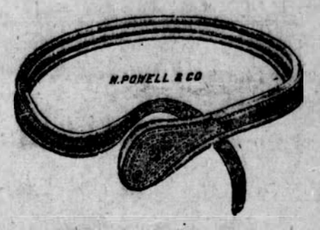

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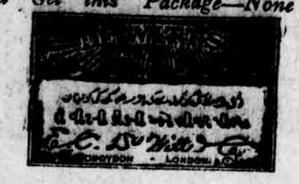

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FROM ARABIC AND TURKISH PAPERS.

CABINETS MAY CHANGE BUT DEMANDS WILL NOT CHANGE

After the failure of Nahas Pasha the present Prime Minister and leader of the Wafd Party, to secure a treaty of equality with Britain the question again arises if the life of the present Cabinet will be cut short and Nahas Pasha will resign. But whatever the changes in the cabinet and reshuffling of the Ministers may take place, the demands of Egypt will not change and every new Prime Minister will place the same conditions before Britain. Nahas Pasha did well to emphasise this fact at the very outset of his tenure of office. Of all persons he knows best that the policy of demands of the Wafd Party have suffered no change from 1922; he himself held the same views when he was Kazi and later when he was the right hand of Saad Pasha Zaghlul.—("Alahram").

PROTECTION OF SUEZ AND BRITAN.

The rapid development of ways of efficient bombardment from air makes the excuse of the protection of Suez Canal all the more unconvincing. In future the real danger to this important highway will not be from a free and independent Egypt but from those Soviet Republics which are already established near Black Sea, Caucasia, and the borders of Persia. Some of these have excellent air ship stations, and the distance between some of these and the Suez is even less than one thousand kilometres. It is possible for the bombarding planes to fly from these stations, bombard the Canal ships, and return to their headquarters. During all this work they may not land anywhere in the foreign lands and stop the passage of ships through the Canal. Under these conditions only Britain cannot protect the Canal singlehanded. On the other hand it will be dangerous to adopt a policy that is rousing the sentiments of hate and revenge in the Egyptian nation. In fact the protection of Suez depends not so much on keeping an army near the Canal as it does on the political and diplomatic relations that Britain will establish with the other Mediterranean powers. —("Alahram").

RELIGION OF GOVERNMENTS.

Governments have no religion but individuals have. Every Government's religion is law the sole aim of which is to maintain peace and order in the physical world and it has nothing to do with what dogmas one believes and what faith one professes so long as these beliefs take interfere in the liberty and rights of practical shape in the physical world and others. The Turkish Government should not, therefore, have any religion except that of law of the land; this does not mean that the members of Turkish Government or the Turks themselves have no religion. They are at liberty to profess any faith whatever; the Government will not bother with it. In days gone by when the conditions were different it was possible to govern a country by the tenets of any one religion but times have changed and every country has become cosmopolitan. Therefore it will add to the difficulties of a Government that may try to rule the people by the holy books of any particular religion. Moreover it is a negation of the idea of a republic which should give equal rights to every citizens irrespective of his faith.—("Wakt").

DEMOCRATIC MONARCH.

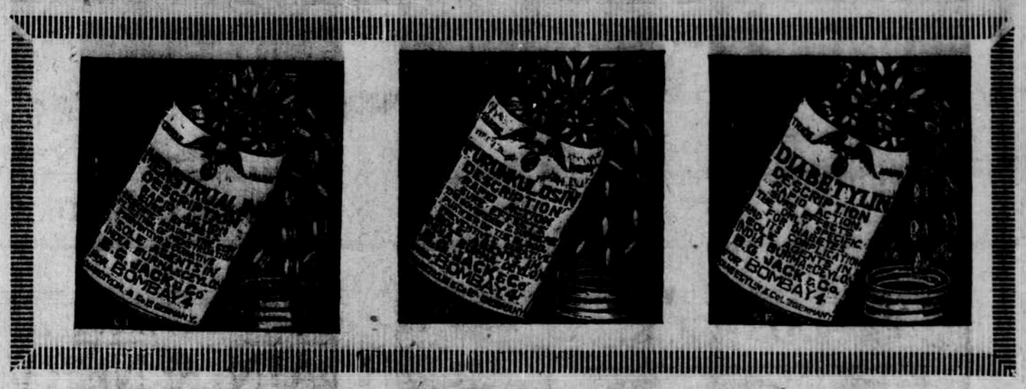
We have nothing but congratulations to offer to the King and Queen of Afghanistan for their hold policy against the Mullahs. This tour and the so many declarations of His Majesty have shown that East is rapidly changing and this change is due to the realisation of one's subordinate position before the West. King Amanullah Khan has been rightly called a "Democratic Monarch" and we hope Turkey's lead will be followed by other Eastern countries as well.—("Wakt").

Queen Souryia has rapidly adopted the highest standard of modernity at once equalling most up-to-date modern women of Constantinople. We women of Turkey wait with arms open to receive the Queen in our midst.—("Rasuli Ai").

Queen Suraiya will become the ideal of modern Islamic woman. She is the first Queen of an Eastern Monarch believing in monogamy and is fortunate to preach the same principle to others. It is expected this tour of Europe will open her eyes to the advantages and disadvantages of modern European life and she will be able to pick up the best traditions that can suit the life of Afghanistan.—("Yeel Magazine").

EGYPT AND FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

It is understood that in the next meeting of "Wafd" a big scheme of foreign propaganda will come for consideration. In all important centres of Europe and United States there are small groups of politicians who sympathise with Egyptian claims. An Egyptian delegation will approach these people and will establish propaganda centres by their help in all big cities. For the present East is out of consideration because Egypt can get no support from Eastern countries at the present stage but later on it will be necessary to impress the opinion of Eastern nations in Egypt's favour and to secure co-ordination of efforts in the common cause of freedom.—("Al Shark").



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	Rs.
From the Trustees of the Charity Trust created by Bai Maneckbai Shapurjee Sorabjee Kappawalla, through Messrs Shatmbo, Minocher & Hiralal, Solicitors, being the two-third part of the current surplus income of the said Trusts, directed to be paid to this Hospital, under the decree of the Bombay High Court dated the 27th February, 1915, in Suit No. 298 of 1908, for the year ending 31st October 1928	5,167
The Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet, Bombay	2,000
The Trustees of the late Seth Ardeshir Sorabjee Framjee Patel Charity Fund	500
Mrs. Piroja Ardeshir Khambatta	75
Mr. Rustomji Maneckji Dubash	51
The Secretary Lodge "Sir Lawrence Jenkins" No. 3275 E.C.	31
Mr. Nariman A. Contractor, in pious memory of the late Mr. Framjee	25
Mr. Peshotan Cawasjee, for current expenses from Sept. to Dec. '27	20
Mr. Kaikhushroo N. Chandabhoy for current expenses from Jan. to Dec /28	12
Messrs. Menesse and Co., for current expenses from Oct/27 to Jan. 28.	12
Mr. K. E. Mody, for current expenses for January/28	10
Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy Shroff, in pious memory of the late Mr. Dinshaw D. Kanga	10
Mr. Phirozshaw Burjorjee Cooper	10
Sums under Rs. 10/-	18
Total	7,941

G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCE

G. I. P. Railway Employees' general Union will complete the first year of its existence on April 30, 1928, and the annual general meeting is proposed to be held shortly. The opportunity is to be taken advantage of by holding the conference of the G. I. P. Railway Employees' General Union on the line to bring about decisions on the following important questions:— (1) organisation on a large scale, (2) amalgamation, (3) demands of workers as regards pay, medical examination and duty hours.

The proposed conference will come off in the beginning of May, and rapid arrangements are being made at Bhusawal, which is selected to be a proper centre. The Bombay and other centres have suggested the name of Mr. Jhabvala, for presidentship.

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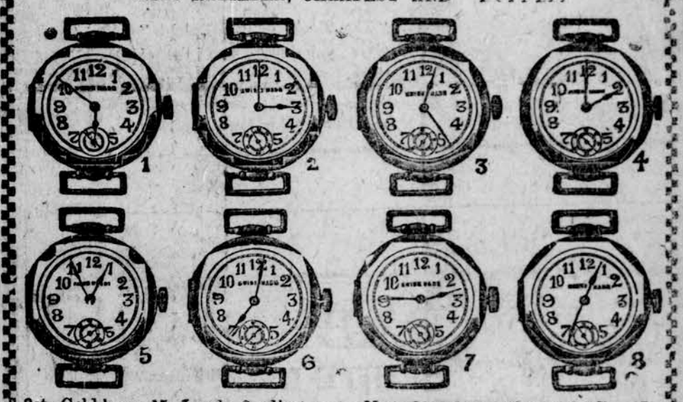

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